PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7442.—Vol. XLIX. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1889. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE.
(Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager.)
TO-DAY, at 1.30 and 7.30, THE BABES IN THE WOOD. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Herbert Campbell, C. Lauri, jun., Stevens, Leno, Griffiths Bros., Andrews, Inch, Pleon, Henderson, Stanley, Dezano, and Harry Payne; Mesdames Florence Dysart, Duggan, Mayer, ÆNEA, Grey, Charteris, Deering, and Harriet Vernon. Box-office open daily from 10 to 6.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. Haddon Chambers, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THE DUCHESS OF BAYSWATER AND CO. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, January 26, at 2.30
SPECIAL MATINEE of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, TO-DAY (Wednesday), and Wednesday Next, January 30, at 2.30. Seats may now be booked.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
MACBETH, TO-NIGHT, at 7.45. Overture 7.40. Macbeth, Mr. Hermann Vezin; Lady Macbeth, Miss Ellen Terry. Messrs. Alexander, Wenman, Tyars, Webster, Howe, Haviland, Harvey, Johnson, Raynor, Outram, Lacy, Archer, &c.; Misses Marriott, Seaman, Desborough, Coleridge, Ivor, &c. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages 11. —LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.50, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM, Messrs. H. Standing, G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, &c.; Miss MARY MOORE and Mrs. BERNARD-BEERE. Preceded by at 8.10, A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. Doors open at 7.45. N.B.—MATINEE of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
THE DON. Mr. J. L. TOOLE. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Merivale's successful Comedy, in Three Acts, THE DON. 223th Time. EVERY SATURDAY at 2.

SAVOY THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Manager, R. D'Oyly Carte.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, THE SILVER FALLS. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Royce Carleton, Kardley Turner, J. Carne, C. Eaton, James East, H. Russell; Mesdames Millward, O. Nethersole, G. Esmond, A. Dairolles, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, Farce. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.0.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. Thomas Thorne, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, THAT DOCTOR CUPID. At 7.50, THE POET. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. Cyril Maude, Scott Buist, Frank Gillmore, F. Grove, Pagden, J. Wheatman, and Fred Thorne; Misses Fanny Robertson, Dolores Drummond, Annie Irish, Marion Lea Maunder, and Winifred Emery, &c. Doors open, 7.30. Box-office open, 10 to 5.30. MATINEE of THAT DOCTOR CUPID, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 7.30, FIRST MATE. At 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Violet Cameron, Miss Marie Illington, Miss Fanny Robina Miss Jenny McNulty, Miss Lilian Price, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss N. Love, Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. Charles Ross, Mr. E. Haslem, and Mr. George Stone.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Edward Terry.)
The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER, by A. W. Pinero. 312th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,703.—Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Brickwell.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. Richard Mansfield.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Miss KATE VAUGHAN (specially engaged) as Miss HARDCASTLE. Mr. LIONEL BROUGH as TONY LUMPKIN. Followed by the Monologue, HOW IT HAPPENED, in which Miss Vaughan will dance.
Mr. Mansfield is ordered by his physician to cease work for a time. Upon his return to this theatre SHAKESPEARE'S Tragedy, RICHARD III., will be played.

OPERA COMIQUE THEATRE, Strand.
(Lessee, F. J. Harris. Under the management of Mrs. Oscar Beringer.)
EVERY EVENING at 8.30, TARLS, a Play in Three Acts, by Mrs. Oscar Beringer. Mr. J. Forbes-Robertson, Messrs. C. W. Somerset, G. Cannings, E. Hendrie, W. Guise, and J. G. Grahame; Miss Kate Rorke, Misses Mary Collette, Marie Hudspeth, Gracie Murielle, Mrs. Edmund Phelps, and Miss Gertrude Kingston. Preceded by, at 7.45, COOL AS A CUCUMBER. Mr. Charles Collette, &c.—Business Manager, Henry Ball.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by Sydney Grundy, and entitled MAMMA. 109th Performance. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. EVERY AFTERNOON at 2.30, LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES. Special prices:—Stalls: Adults, 7s. 6d.; Children, 5s. Dress circle: Children and Adults, 5s. Pit: Adults, 2s. 6d.; children, 1s. 6d.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, PAUL JONES. Misses Agnes Huntington, Phyllis Broughton, Kate Cutler, St. Cyr, Jeanie Mills, and Miss Wadman; Messrs. Harry Monkhouse, Henry Ashley, Templer Saxe, Albert James, George Presten, and Frank Wyatt. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, DOROTHY. 854th Performance. Mesdames Effie Chapuy, Florence Perry, H. Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. At 7.30, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.)
TO-DAY at 2, and TO-NIGHT at 8.15, NADGY. Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and powerful company. Conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded in the evening at 7.39 by QUITS. Doors open at 1.30 and 7.15; Box-office open daily from 10 to 5 o'clock. Telephone 3,241. Children half price to Matinees.—R. D'Albertson, Acting Manager.

HIT OR MISS OR NEVER SHOOT AT ALL?

We cannot congratulate Mr. Morley upon the urbanity of his tone or the felicity of his epithets in the attempt which he made last night to reply to the vigorous criticisms which his old friend Admiral Maxse recently passed upon his policy. It was hardly worthy of Mr. Morley to use a phrase like that about "being bitten by a mad dog" in such a connection that it must inevitably be applied to a critic who but for the fact that he unfortunately differs from Mr. Morley would probably be paraded as one of the sturdiest of the hard-headed men, who alike on the quarter-deck and on the platform contribute to infuse Radical ideas into our Imperial Administration. But let that pass. When old friends differ and undertake to speak the truth in love, they sometimes deal with each other with all the fidelity of a bludgeon. It is only because of the high regard that we have for Mr. Morley that we regret he should for once lower instead of raising the standard of political controversy.

Of much more importance than the infelicitous use of an epithet is the attempt which Mr. Morley made to dissociate himself from the Manchester School. "I do not belong to the Manchester "School," quoth he, which is news. As the biographer of Mr. Cobden, he was supposed to have stronger sympathies with that school than with any other section of political opinion. We gladly accept his disclaimer. It is, however, unfortunate that immediately after he renounced the Manchester School, he appeared to try to obtain credit for a desire to maintain the Empire on the strength of the well-worn dictum of the founder of that school as to his readiness to spend a hundred millions sterling if it were needed to maintain an irresistible superiority over France at sea. Does Mr. Morley agree with Mr. Cobden on that point or does he not? He leads us to infer that he does. If so, why does he not give a more practical proof of the faith that is in him by strengthening instead of weakening the hand of the Government when they propose to make an advance towards bringing the fleet up to Mr. Cobden's ideal? Mr. Cobden held that we had a natural right to have two line-of-battle ships for each vessel of that class possessed by France. We shall begin to believe in the sincerity of Mr. Morley's determination to uphold our absolute superiority and to spend if necessary a hundred millions sterling to obtain it when we hear him say one single word or give one single vote in favour, not of spending one hundred millions, but of spending the ten millions which are needed to bring the navy up to Cobden's standard. His own speech unfortunately shows that he regards his duty in relation to the fleet as accomplished when he puts the drag upon a Conservative First Lord. He hopes "we are not going to have any sensational shipbuilding." He talks about "enormous expenditure," and he is going to ask this question, that question, and the other question, but not a single question among them all addressed to the vital point, namely, whether the Government programme for the fleet does or does not bring up our navy to the position of irresistible superiority which Mr. Cobden rightly postulated as the first condition of our national existence. As long as Mr. Morley shirks asking that question he shirks his duty both as a disciple of Mr. Cobden and as an English patriot.

We have no wish to press Mr. Morley too hard, but it would be interesting merely as a question of history to know on what occasion, if any, he ever lifted up his voice or his pen in order to remind his fellow countrymen of the duties and responsibilities which they owed to the Empire either for the maintenance of its navy, or for the defence of a threatened dependency, or for the acquisition of territory necessary to the safety and development of our dominions. We do not ask for many instances. We only ask for one. One surely should not be too much to find in the whole of a long record like Mr. Morley's, especially now that we know he is "as strong for the maintenance of this great fabric as any of these men who preach the empire of swagger." We are only too painfully conscious of the occasions on which Mr. Morley has protested against the discharge of duties and responsibilities, and has contributed by his action to delays which have made the words "Too late" the epitaph of a Liberal Administration. But instances on the other side we do not at this moment remember. Mr. Morley objects to Imperialism of the slapdash and hit or miss kind, but it is he, and men like him, who have practically shut multitudes of Englishmen up to this objectionable kind of Imperialism, because bad as it is it is not so bad as a policy of universal Cut and Run. It is better after all to hit or miss than never to be able to make up your mind to shoot at all. Granted that a discontented Ireland weakens the Empire, so far from using a Coercionist policy to condemn the strengthening of the fleet as of no use, a true Imperialist of the sober, sensible kind would use the existence of a great wound in the flank as a valid argument for strengthening the navy, by which alone we can ward off an attack which the Irish wound might provoke. As for the Condition of the People, we are all for the Condition of the People; but prior to the improvement of the daily rations of the crew is the question of keeping the ship afloat. That, unfortunately, Mr. Morley does not seem to see.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S SECOND TOE; OR, THE ULTIMA RATIO OF A PHILOSOPHER.—I.

By Auberon Herbert.

My respect is so real and so great for Professor Huxley, that I should like, if possible, to extend it even to the extreme region of his second toe. But we shall both agree that the day of infallible toes is over and gone, and neither of us will expect that this *ultima ratio* of a philosopher during his moments of relaxation will—however peaceably applied—settle the spiritualistic dispute, any more than another famous toe has composed the strifes of Christendom. That toes in properly-arranged boots, or tendons slipped behind outer ankles, and many other devices, may and do produce raps we are all willing to admit; but in cases where the raps come to three or four persons, who are all intimately known to each other, are in no sense professional, and are perfectly assured of the good faith of each other, and in their own eyes at least are as sane as their neighbours, such explanations do not seem to be very helpful.

What is the position which Professor Huxley, who wrote the other day good temperedly though contemptuously on the subject, takes up? He seems to be remotely aware that men distinguished for learning and science have after investigation admitted the leading facts of what is usually called Spiritualism; but strong in his *a priori* entrenchments he brushes aside their statements with a placid indifference and treats the whole thing as so many bubbles of imagination. Very far from me be it to say a word against the *a priori* method. I dissent altogether from the scornful tone in which some men of the present speak of this matter. I hold it to be of the highest value, of equal value, and as necessary in the discovery of truth, as its sister and rival method, the *a posteriori*. But Professor Huxley will not be unwilling to admit that no person can afford in any great matter to rely solely on the one method or the other. Our discovery of truth is dependent on both methods, and we may safely prophesy some catastrophe for the man, however able and distinguished, who moves his forces along the one road and neglects the other. If he trust himself simply to general reasoning and deduced probabilities, he is likely enough to discover suddenly that he has stretched his principles so as to cover a great group of alien facts, of the nature of which he knows little or nothing; if he neglects the wider generalizations and the great whole of which they form part, while he devotes himself simply to the facts of the group immediately under his attention, he will miss the true meaning of his facts, and never see the forest on account of the trees. In this special case has Professor Huxley made himself acquainted with the mass of facts—let me say alleged facts—bearing on the case? I venture to believe that if we asked him, he would be the first to say that neither had informed, nor had cared to inform himself. In truth, he himself emphasizes with some deliberation his neglect to do so. He at all events "has been careful never to wet more than the soles of his shoes in the spiritualistic puddle." When he says "And when I am told that certain of my contemporaries, justly esteemed in science or in literature, &c.," it appears that his esteem for these contemporaries has stopped at an early point, and has not led him to have any personal knowledge of what they believe or affirm. It is apparently but some faint and far echoes of their beliefs that have penetrated within the walls of his fortress of orthodoxy. Now I venture to put it frankly, but with all respect, to Professor Huxley—whom every one honours for his perfect loyalty to what he believes true—is this, even for him, quite a wise and prudent course to take? Is it a safe

ART NOTES.

It is probable that Manchester will cut the Gordian knot in the matter of the "Captive Andromache" dispute, thanks chiefly to the keen rivalry that exists between that city and Liverpool. It has already secured the loan of the picture, and a movement has been started to purchase it after it returns from the Paris Exhibition. Of course Liverpool has the "first call," but after the behaviour of the Council, it would receive no more than its due if Mr. Horsfall's generous offer of £500, provided that three others will make up the amount, met with no response.

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As during this unfortunate municipal squabble it has been stated that two hundred guineas, and no more, is the amount paid to the artist for the copyright, I may say that that is Sir Frederick Leighton's *prix fixe*, whether the composition is large or small, and whether it consists of a multitude of figures or of only a single head. The picture in question is to be reproduced in photogravure by the Berlin Photographic Company, for which purpose it is being sent to Berlin to be photographed. The plate may therefore be expected in a few months' time.

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I understand that Mr. Frith, R.A., has decided to receive pupils in the studio he has built in his new house, "Ashenhurst," at Sydenham Rise. This energetic gentleman has thus given practical effect to the views on the usual system of art-instruction which he expressed in his recent volume of autobiography.

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Mr. Goodall, R.A., has written to a friend as follows respecting his two big landscapes, to which I referred a week or two ago:—"The works I have now in my studio are two large English landscapes, painted entirely from nature, having had a temporary studio built upon each spot, sufficiently large to enable me to work comfortably on a canvas eight feet long—the size of each picture. If you do not know the high ground at Harrow Weald, which is nearly on a level with the top of St. Paul's, I hope my picture will make you wish to go and see the magnificent view from the field known as 'Polly Mandrill's,' three miles to the north of Harrow-on-the-Hill. This is one of my subjects, in which you get a view of Windsor Castle, the extreme distance being the Surrey and Berkshire hills, including Dorking Gap, Guildford Gap, the Hog's Back, and Blackdown. The foreground is of steep, undulating meadows and a flock of sheep with their shepherd and his crook. Think of this! and only thirteen miles from London, or rather from Hyde Park-corner.

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"The other picture, of totally different character, is also from the same neighbourhood. It is a group of ancient buildings, in which the red of the brick and tile predominates, with most picturesque surroundings of water and old trees. This is a subject I have had on my mind for some years, but until last summer I had not found an opportunity of doing it. The red brick Queen Anne house which forms so important an object in the picture, has been the home of the Blackwells for close upon two hundred years, and the founder of the great firm in Soho-square was born there. The two sons have now their own mansions and estates in the neighbourhood, and both have very choice collections of pictures. The other pictures I won't describe, as I hope you will come and see them later on."

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Mr. Augustus Harris contributes an article on "The Art of 'Spectacle'" to the "Art in the Theatre" Series, in the February number of the *Magazine of Art*. After comparing "spectacle" as it is with what it was but a very few years ago, he deals with the difficult task—of the Herculean character of which few have any conception—of treating great moving masses, of all tones and tints of colours, so as to obtain a pleasing and artistic result.

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Sir James Linton, P.R.I., and Mr. Alan Cole have been lecturing this week at the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, the former on "Some Recent Movements in Relation to the Applied Arts," and the latter on the subject of "Egyptian Tapestry and Textiles." Much attention has been drawn to these textiles lately owing to the splendid recent acquisitions by the South Kensington Museum. Mr. Cole will continue the subject on Monday next.

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The letter of invitation of the Royal Society of British Artists to all students of Schools of Art throughout London and the provinces to view their exhibition gratuitously is only an extension of a rule which has long been in force. The pupils of the following schools have always been free of Suffolk street, but what considerations govern the selection I am unable to say:—The Royal Academy, Sons of the Clergy, Slade, Kensington, Miss Gann's Blue Coat, Royal Military, Chelsea; St. Anne's, Brixton; City of London and the British Orphan Asylum, Slough. Only two things remain: the first to make the exhibition more and more worthy of study; and the second, for the good, practical example of art teaching adopted by the R.S.B.A. to be followed by our other art societies.

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A "Chelsea Artists' Fancy Dress Ball"—by private subscription—is to be held at the Chelsea Town Hall on the 13th of next month. Those who remember the brilliant "masques" held within the last two or three years at the Princes' Hall will admit no one understands the "getting up" and wearing of fancy dress so well as the artist. Messrs. Jacomb-Hood and Lewellyn are the joint hon. secretaries.

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The very existence of the Salon this year has for some time been imperilled, owing to the probability of the International Exhibition monopolizing the efforts of the artists and the attention of the public. Another danger now threatens it. The Minister of Fine Arts has given notice to the president that the building will be wanted on the 15th of June, or just six weeks after the opening. As might be expected, every effort is being made to obtain the withdrawal of the order.

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The private view, which is now so important a social function, and with which it has become the custom to inaugurate our picture exhibitions, is really a formidable affair. Most readers will remember Martin's plates after Ramberg's contemporary pictures representing a Royal Academy private view of just a hundred years ago, when the Prince and a score or two of chosen fortunates monopolized the great room. Nowadays thousands replace scores. At the Royal Academy there are about four thousand attendances at the summer exhibition, and about half that number at the "Old Masters." At the Grosvenor Gallery on Saturday last an enormous crowd packed the rooms, so that circulation was almost impossible, which is hardly surprising considering that no fewer than 4,500 invitations were distributed. This complacency on the part of Sir Coutts Lindsay, I am told, means a cash expenditure of over £30, in addition to the sacrifice of many entrances. For will it be believed that not a few persons at these gatherings go round looking at the pictures?

M. H. S.

thing to enter into the heart of the country of an enemy whom you despise so completely that you know nothing and desire to know nothing about him? Has not generation after generation of the scornful received its own sharp lessons for so acting? Has it not almost passed into a proverb that every great extension of knowledge, every new insight into Nature's laws, every moral advance, is fated to receive its baptism of ridicule from the ablest men of the day who—have not studied it? Are we not all of us too much like our own celebrated philosopher in an earlier part of the century, who demonstrated that no steamship could ever carry its own coal and cross the Atlantic; or the learned body in France who once and for ever dismissed the idea of falling meteorites, because, as they most convincingly said, there being no stones in the air, there could be none to fall? And to-day is it not equally rash to speak confidently of these manifestations of abnormal force—I use this expression in order that I may completely guard myself from appearing to accept the explanations of any school as regards these manifestations—when our ground for rejecting them is our knowledge of other forces, which by the very nature of the case are distinct from these forces in question? Is there not a great probability of error—if we are to make it a matter of probabilities—when we decide upon a question of the forces A B upon knowledge, not of them, but of the forces C, D, E, and F? To offer an illustration that is slightly Irish in character, and contains an impossible element, but yet, I think, will serve its turn, could we hopefully undertake to deduce the laws of chemistry simply from the laws of physics, the laws of biology from the laws of chemistry, the laws of psychology from the laws of biology, or even the laws of sociology from the laws of psychology? Can we then be right in pronouncing *a priori* on the truth or falsity of these abnormal forces from what we know of the normal forces? Take it from a slightly different point of view. Take the supposition that the as yet unknown side of nature is as extensive as the known side. Is not the *a priori* probability of this hypothesis quite equal to the improbability of it, and can any person pronounce *a priori* whether in these unexplored regions of nature new conditions of matter may or may not become known to us, aggregations and resolutions of matter, partly like, partly unlike, those with which we are familiar, and whether or not we are destined to find that this strange thing, consciousness, can be embodied in matter that exists under these unfamiliar conditions as well as in matter that exists under the familiar conditions? Who with any shadow of right can *a priori* give us an authoritative "yea" or "nay" as regards such speculations? Many an intellectual impiety has been committed under the sanction of the *a priori* method, but among them none more daring than the scornful rejection of such possibilities absolutely apart from the evidence on which they rest. I do not know if I judge rightly, but I should have thought that the marvellous story of evolution, as it begins to be accepted, would have made it simply impossible to judge any future by any present, or to claim to know what in the years to come will be the faculties of men, what their knowledge, what their power, what their relation to nature through such enlargement of faculties. But without pursuing further these *a priori* speculations, I return to Professor Huxley, whom we left plunging into the country of an enemy without any attempt at first putting his intelligence department into order. A few séances—I gather, I hope rightly, from his words, it was but a few—attended many years ago, are much like the class of intelligence on the strength of which our English War Office, unless it be much changed of late, would cheerfully enter upon a great European war; but it is the first time in my life that I have ever thought of comparing the careful and clear-minded Professor and our War Office together. One is tempted to ask where is the Professor Huxley whom we all know so well in science? Is he, like the rest of us, in possession of two selves? There is the Professor who, when dealing with his own subjects, has grudged neither time nor labour, who has taken no single step without full forethought and preparation; and there is the other, who writes in the pleasant easy way that we all enjoy, without deserting his armchair, his slippers, or his dressing gown, on a subject that he has given himself no opportunity of knowing. It is from the second self that I appeal to the former self.

But some one may ask, If it is claimed that raps, uncaused by the sitters, may come, under favourable circumstances, when people sit round a table, what is there better to do than to make experiments for discovering what other more familiar ways there are of producing these mystical sounds? I would venture to suggest to those who wish to examine seriously this matter another method of procedure. It is not by giving attention simply to one small group of facts, isolated from other groups related to it, that we are likely to arrive at the truest judgment. With so much personal bias as we all possess in this special matter, I doubt if we are likely to be impartial either in our observations, or in our judgment upon such observations, if, without knowing anything of our subject, and only influenced by strong and ancient convictions, we attend a séance. First to observe fairly and then to judge fairly what is to be seen at séances, we should have some knowledge of other asserted facts that are in relation to this special class of incidents. So-called spiritualism is but a fragment of a much larger whole, which must be studied with it. We can hardly believe that Newton would have found in his apple the most fruitful of fruits had his mind been filled simply with what happens to apples, and not with that which was common to apples and other things. And just so it is with these abnormal forces. The question of tiltings and raps does not stand alone, and must not be judged alone. The evidence of abnormal force, and of abnormal faculties, comes to us simultaneously from many directions and in many different forms. The magic of Africa and India, and I believe also, with very slight knowledge of it, of China; the appearances seen by sane and trustworthy persons—I suppose I myself know personally nearly twenty such persons who under ordinary circumstances have seen or heard or felt that which is normally supersensuous—the recorded cases of "the double;" the apparitions at death; the phenomena of certain dreams, of clairvoyance, of séances, some of which (apart from a question of evidence and judged solely from the point of view of common sense) defy the explanation of conjuring, since conjurers, like violinists, are only manufactured at a cost of great labour and time, and conjuring of such high order, as in certain cases it would necessarily be, could, as conjuring, nearly command its own price in the market; the apparent possession or control of human beings by other beings; the persistent legend from almost every country and every period, often connected by certain subtle relations existing through their differences; the impression made in some cases by these abnormal phenomena upon the philosophical thought of the country; and other things, only seen as yet in the dimmest of twilights, and of which only the outline can be traced,—it is the consensus of all these things—some of them apparently different in kind from the others, and not to be confused together as necessarily having their origin in one cause—that makes the belief in abnormal forces or abnormal faculties so irresistible to those who take some trouble to know the materials of which the problem to be solved is made up. In the press and hurry of modern times few people have inclination to add another great subject of thought and reading to those which are already forced upon them, and therefore it rarely happens that what there is to know on the subject is known. But whether the world concern itself or not, the evidence—sufficient to startle the most complacent believer in to-day's gospel of final knowledge—is open to all, and only lies waiting to be dug by each person for himself out of a very strange and quite inexhaustible quarry. In fact, speaking only of the carefully recorded phenomena seen at séances, one is forced to borrow Schopenhauer's exclamation about the phenomena of clairvoyance, which is quoted by Du Prel in his interesting book on the Philosophy of Mysticism, just translated by Mr. C. Massey: when people deny their existence, it is not scepticism it is—well, I will soften the phrase—want of knowledge of the subject.

(*To be continued.*)

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

It will be remembered that the plea put forward by Count Herbert Bismarck, or, to speak more exactly, by the *Kölnische Zeitung*, for vamping up the incredible falsehood which Bazaine told to Major von Deines about Sir Robert Morier, was that in "connection with investigations which had to be made in the Geffcken case there came to be considered a remark of Bazaine's," &c. Everybody wondered how Sir Robert Morier came to be mixed up in the Geffcken case, but it was assumed, and afterwards it was asserted, that letters of a gravely compromising character from Sir Robert had been discovered in the Geffcken papers. It is now announced from Berlin that the only passage in the Geffcken-Von Roggenbach correspondence referring to Sir Robert Morier was the following passage: "Morier will arrive to-morrow"—in a letter written by Baron von Roggenbach to Dr. Geffcken!

This being the case, what is the natural deduction? Obviously this. If any man or woman writing a private letter to any human being whom the German Chancellor chooses to lock up with or without cause mentions, however casually, that somebody else is going to call that day, then, according to the new code of ethics that prevails in the Wilhelmstrasse, it is a case in which investigations have to be made into the antecedents and character of the person thus casually named. Further, if in the pigeon-holes of the Spy Bureau, under the name of that person there should have been stored for a couple of years a scandalous and grotesque slander vented by a cadging traitor, the mere mention of his name will justify the dissemination broadcast through Europe of the slander without examination or verification. Finally, when the absolute falsity of the story has been incontrovertibly established, it is right and proper still to stick to it and to refuse either to withdraw or to apologize. Such at least is the new canon of honour and justice à la Bismarck.

We did not speak out yesterday one whit too strongly or too soon as to the suicidal nature of the policy which some pseudo-Radical organs seem disposed to recommend for the guidance of the County Council in the selection of Aldermen. We must tell our friends once again that this attempt of theirs to gerrymander the Council by packing it with Aldermen all of one stripe, and all selected outside the list of elected Councillors, is a piece of sharp practice which will cover them with confusion and disgrace. They will not be able to carry it through, and merely to have proposed it is to take the shine off the victory gained at the polls.

It is really sickening to see the way in which professing Liberals play fast and loose, not merely with Liberal principles, but with any principle whatever. Here is the *Daily News*, for instance, remarking, on the one hand, that "if Parliament had recognized the Democratic principle that no one should take part in spending the ratepayers' money unless he had been directly elected by the ratepayers there would be no Aldermen at all;" but urging, on the other, that "as there are Aldermen" we should "use the weapon put in our hands," and—do what? why, send the aforesaid "Democratic principle" to the devil! What could be more contemptible? more anti-Liberal?

The following letter from a Peckham Liberal puts the case very sensibly and pointedly:—

> What should be done with regard to the selection of Aldermen for our promising infant the new County Council? If London is to lead the way, the question should be settled on principle. From the point of view of a Radical and a Democrat, Aldermen ought not to exist, and the Council should (more especially if the minority will agree) declare them unnecessary for London, and refuse to elect any at all. If this is impossible they should certainly be selected from those who have received a mandate from the citizens of the metropolis to represent them. Certainly no plea of danger to the seats vacated is admissible, for, if the constituencies have changed their minds all Liberals must certainly admit they ought to change their representatives also. Opportunity for the admission of valuable though rejected candidates would be afforded at these by-elections. London has given, say, *three-fourths* of her Council a commission to do progressive work. Surely it would not be truly representing her views to select *the whole* of the aldermen from the advanced party. Let them then be selected proportionately (the majority to have the benefit of any fractional part, otherwise parties might become equal as the result of a very closely fought contest). Let our Councillors start worthily and well, have faith in democracy, and remember the old French motto: "Fais ce que tu dois, advienne qui pourra."

Mr. Morley expatiated with all the more relief in the verdant pastures of Irish politics last night because of his brief and enforced sojourn in the uncongenial regions of Imperialism. He put the case against Land Purchase in Ireland very forcibly, and it will be interesting to hear what reply Mr. Goschen will make to his unanswerable demonstration of the financial unsoundness of the favourite Tory specific. Mr. Balfour, rumour says, is drawing up a still more extravagant bill than an extended Ashbourne Act. According to this story, all the bad landlords are to be scheduled, and they are to be compelled to sell to their tenants, who are also to be compelled to buy—about as neat and compendious a prescription for throwing British gold into an Irish bog as has ever been drawn up.

If Sir Lepel Griffin does not take care we shall have to give Mr. Naoroji a second banquet. Refusing to let by-gones be by-gones, Sir Lepel thus attacks "the black man" in the *Times* this morning:—

> What qualifications beyond a gift of fluency, common to all Orientals, has Mr. Dadabhai which should commend him to an English constituency? An alien in race, in customs, in religion; destitute of local sympathies or local knowledge, no more unsuitable representative could be imagined or suggested.

We say nothing of the parochial standpoint so strangely adopted by an Imperialist like Sir Lepel Griffin. But what does he mean by saying that Mr. Naoroji—a merchant of many years' standing in the City, and a resident in South Kensington—has no "local sympathies or local knowledge"; and as for his "alien customs," his fellow members of the National Liberal Club do not appear to have noticed them? Sir Lepel Griffin's attack on Mr. Naoroji is less vulgar than Lord Salisbury's, but it is even more ignorant.

Dr. Dawson Burns writes to us, with regard to the Temperance aspect of the London County Council elections, to say that "of the 118 members returned for 57 divisions no fewer than 65 members, representing 40 constituencies, are those who were recommended and supported by Temperance bodies, because of the satisfactory nature of their replies to the questions addressed to them. In the case of 25 divisions both the successful candidates are included in this class. Of the 118 members 18 are total abstainers, among whom are the well-known names of Mr. F. N. Charrington, Mr. William Saunders, Mr. John Hutton (a manager of the London Temperance Hospital), and Mr. N. W. Hubbard (Chief Councillor of the East and Mid Surrey District Lodge of Good Templars). It may, therefore, be confidently assumed that a considerable majority of the London Council will oppose anything that may tend to give the liquor traffic greater social or political power, and that its action on subjects in which liquor is concerned on the one side, and the rights of the people on the other, will be such as to command the approval of all who desire that things shall not grow worse but better, and that the self-government of the people on this momentous issue should be carried to its fullest extent."

"In one of your Occasional Notes I notice," writes Mr. Stanley Lucas, of 84, New Bond-street, "that a manuscript volume of J. L. Hatton's songs has been found. I believe it is one which contains all his songs written to Herrick's words, which he composed on his voyage to America. The book has long been lost sight of. It was originally given by the composer to Robert Addison, the son of Mr. Addison, the music publisher in Regent-street, one of his oldest and best friends. If it is the same it contains some of Herrick's lyrics set to music, which were unfit for publication, and were at that time sewn up to prevent their perusal. I should know the volume directly if its possessor will allow me to look at it."

We have yet much to learn from the enterprise of other Governments. A few years ago the Americans sent a leading agricultural authority to the International Stock Exhibition at Hamburg, and his report was published by them. Now the Department of Agriculture has deputed a well-known Washington journalist to visit Chicago, and prepare a detailed account of the methods of slaughtering, curing, and marketing cured meats, especially beef and pork. The work will be illustrated, and is to be published in English and French for distribution at the forthcoming Paris Exhibition. Here such efforts as this are left to individual enterprise, and may or may not be done for all the Government cares.

FLOWERS NOT FOR THE MILLION.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. JOHN WILLS.

THIS is the season of "fashionable" weddings and of dinner parties, balls and soirées, and wherever one may turn at gatherings such as these a wealth of flowers meets the eye. One of the questions which occur frequently at the sight of these decorations is, "What becomes of all these thousands of fair blossoms when the wedding or the ball is over?" In order to obtain some reliable information on this point a representative of this paper had an interview with Mr. John Wills, of the well-known South Kensington firm of Wills and Segar. Of all men engaged in trade with flowers Mr. Wills is probably the best informed on the question of floral decorations. It was he who decorated St. Paul's Cathedral at the cost of £2,000 when the Queen returned thanks for the recovery of the Prince of Wales; when Buckingham Palace, Marlborough House, or the Foreign Office don holiday garments to receive their guests, it is the firm of Wills and Segar who are called upon to beautify the drawing-rooms with such living beauties as are only second to the "fair women" for whom they serve as a background when the festivities commence. During the season 2,600 London customers look to the 200 decorators in Onslow-crescent for the adornment of their houses.

We talked about flowers at weddings and church decorations (writes our representative who called on Mr. Wills), and my first question was, "Where do all these flowers come from at this barren time of year? Are they grown in England?"

"The majority are," replied Mr. Wills, "but there are a few which come from abroad, from the South of France and from Italy mainly, and some are sent over from Paris, as, for instance, most of our lilies of the valley, a large number of which are at present used at weddings and for ballroom decorations. At Colonel North's fancy dress ball the other night we used 2,000 plants of the lily of the valley, and they all came from Paris."

"How is that? Do they not thrive in this country?"—"Not as well as in France. Those we get from Paris are larger, have a stronger perfume, and last longer than our own. The French have a knack of cultivating their lilies of the valley which English growers do not know, but by which a better result is obtained than by our way of cultivation."

"But do not the delicate little blossoms suffer in being brought over?"

"Very slightly, if at all. They are not taken out of the house in which they have been forced, and suddenly brought into the outer air, but, like all other forced plants, they are gradually accustomed to a lower temperature, then they are packed in moss, roots and all, and put upright into wicker baskets, in which they travel very well. The average price of lilies of the valley is two shillings the dozen."

"And where do the quantities of big arum lilies come from which are always prominent among the wedding decorations in churches?"

"They are nearly all English, and are very extensively cultivated, as they are great favourites for church decorations. During the summer the plants are put into the ground; they gather strength from the rich soil, and afterwards, during the winter, they begin to blossom in the houses. A good plant has often three or four blossoms, and each one of them is worth eighteenpence."

"What is the average cost of the floral decorations for a wedding?"

"That depends very much on the decorations. For £10 we can fill the altar vases with flowers and decorate the altar rails, but £10 does not go far, and we often decorate churches for weddings at a cost of £100 and more. In that case we use our large palms, which I will show you presently, and the whole church, from font to altar, is decorated. But we have had weddings without end for which the decorations are far more expensive. Take, for instance, the case of Lord Rosebery. He married in March, and as a compliment to the name the decorations were all of roses. Twelve thousand white roses were required, as the house was also to be decorated with them. Round the tables on which the wedding presents were exhibited we put tin cases filled with moss, and in the moss the roses were artistically arranged. On the mantelpiece, the cabinets, and, in fact, everywhere about the room, white roses were placed, and the effect was very pretty."

"How is it possible for you to get 12,000 white roses in March on the self-same day?"

"There is not much difficulty in getting them. If we know three or four days before we wire our orders to growers in all parts of England, and sometimes abroad, and we can have almost any quantity by the time we require them."

"Now, Mr. Wills, would you tell me what becomes of all the flowers after the ceremony or the festivity for which they were used is over? Where do they go to?"

"We take them all back with us. If they are still quite fresh they are used again, or we sell them in small quantities; if they are withered they are, of course, useless. Sometimes, too, when we have very large quantities we make them into bouquets and send them to hospitals or similar institutions."

"'Extensive decorations' are probably very 'extensive' in price? I have heard of a single ball-room being decorated with roses at the cost of £500. Is that a fictitious price?"

"Not by any means. We have arranged ballrooms at prices up to £1,600; the price depends largely on the kinds of flowers we use, on the season, and, naturally, on the size of the room."

"Do you arrange them according to your own fancy?"

"To a large extent, but first of all we consult the taste of the lady of the house: then we inspect the room, and see what will best suit the shape, size and colouring of the furniture and the walls."

"And do the decorations in private houses also go back to the florist?"

"Yes, everything goes back; but sometimes we leave some baskets or vases of cut flowers as a compliment to the ladies of the household."

"Are scented flowers generally preferred for purposes of decoration?"

"Their perfume is not one of the first considerations; but, as a rule, their sweetness is an additional attraction, except in the case of artistes, many of whom object very much to have scented flowers in the bouquets or the decorations near them where they sing or perform."

A BILL-POSTER KING.

A CHAT WITH MR. CLEMENT SMITH, THE PICTORIAL POSTER MAKER.

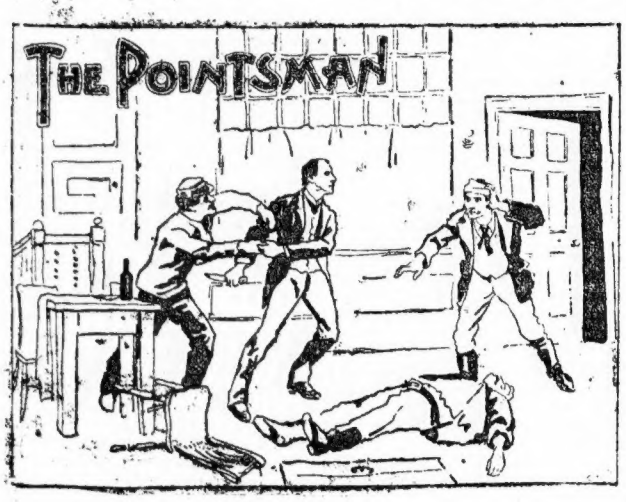
IT is now ten years ago since the picture posting business was first reduced not only to an art but almost to a science. Some very long steps in that direction were made by Messrs. Pears, the soap manufacturers, when they employed such artists as Messrs. Marks, Fildes, and other Royal Academicians to portray the virtues of their soap. But a few years it seems since we saw our walls and hoardings covered with horrible woodcuts printed on coloured paper because the art of printing in colours was unknown. A poster actually printed in two colours was enough almost to call forth the loud spoken eulogy of press and public alike. To-day a poster has to possess considerable excellence of drawing, of colouring, of reproduction, or the busy public pass it by without even turning their heads to glance at it. The picture poster of to-day must possess certain essential points of attraction, without which it is absolutely useless for its purpose in life.

It is fair to say that the present condition of the art of making picture posters is largely due to the efforts of one man, Mr. G. W. Clement Smith, now the managing director of the Clement Smith Company (Limited), of 317, Strand. This gentleman ten years ago took it into his decidedly versatile head to go in for the chromo-lithographic business.

"About that time," said Mr. Clement Smith to one of our representatives to whom he had kindly offered to give some information for the readers of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "Mr. D'Oyly Carte was seeking a design for a programme for 'The Pirates of Penzance.' It was just after he had built the Savoy. I sent a design among the rest of applicants, and mine was accepted. That was the first piece of work I did. After that Mr. Carte said one day to me, 'Why don't you try your hand at a bill?' and I concluded that I would. The result was the first poster I ever produced. So to 'The Pirates of Penzance' and Mr. D'Oyly Carte I trace my first success. The old coloured posters used to be printed in outline, and then coloured by hand through stencil plates; that has all been altered since the days of the 'Princess Ida,' for which I made the first coloured lithographed poster that had been made. That was six years ago. Some of those look poor beside the artistic productions of later date, such as those of 'Claudian,' 'The Harbour Lights,' 'Sophia,' 'Sweet Lavender,' 'The Yeomen of the Guard,' and others. Why, it is a common thing nowadays for a manager to set his stage, and arrange his stage picture after a study of the design for his poster. One great advance we have made is in detail. I do not think the colouring is much improved, that is already almost perfect. Formerly the colours were not so brilliant, but the cause of that has been remedied. It was due to the fact that it was customary to grind the colours between iron or steel rollers. These were very liable to become heated, and burned the colour, which was thus rendered dull. Now we use only granite rollers, which do not become hot, and the colours retain all their original brightness. Another great step in the right direction is one which I was the first to advocate—that of representing as few figures as possible on a poster. To make a poster prominent, attractive, so that vulgarly speaking it almost 'slaps one on the face,' the fewer figures there are in it the better. In pushing this opinion of mine I had to overcome immense opposition, the old idea being to represent only those scenes of the play where a number of characters were on the stage at once, instead of giving especial prominence to the title rôle or one of the principal characters."

"Now, Mr. Smith," asked our representative, "will you kindly give me some of the details as to how a picture poster is made?"

"Certainly, with great pleasure. Now, for instance, we are going to prepare posters for a play which is to be taken round the provinces. One of our artists from the designing department makes a rough sketch, at the theatre, of the scene or the characters he thinks well to reproduce, or which the manager suggests to him. He elaborates the details, and colours it very highly after he gets it home. This sketch is frequently drawn the full size of the intended poster, for, when it is drawn small, it has to be enlarged to that size before drawing on stone. The cost of these sketches is frequently very heavy, as good designers for this class of work are rare, and are paid large salaries. I pay some of my artists as much as £15 a week, and perhaps it will take them three weeks to finish a sketch. Then of course some are paid by results and charge even higher prices. Well, when the sketch is finished



and has been approved, it is passed into the lithographic department to be drawn on stone. This work is always done by another artist, the maker of the original sketch seldom being able also to do stone drawing."

"Will you give me a brief description of the *modus operandi* of the lithographic process?"

"With pleasure. Briefly described, the *modus operandi* is as follows:—A sheet of specially prepared tracing paper is laid down on the face of the sketch, and a tracing of the mere outline is made in red or black chalk. This tracing is then placed, face downwards, on a grained or polished lithographic stone, and transferred by pressure to the surface of the stone. The tracing appears, of course, reversely on the stone. The draughtsman then fills in the details of the drawing, making the tracing the foundation of his work. With the sketch placed before him, he draws an exact copy reversely on the stone. When this first stone is completed it is called the keystone, being the key to all subsequent work, and if the subject is to be lithographed in one colour only there is little more to be done than to print right away. But if it is to be printed in several colours, then additional stones must be drawn, a separate stone for each colour. To accomplish this with perfection of register—that is, to ensure, in printing, each colour falling in its proper place—what are called 'offsets' are made. These are tracings of those portions of matter in the keystone which are to go in each colour, an offset for the red, one for the blue, and so on. These offset tracings are transferred in the same way as the original to the respective stones for colours. When the stones are completely drawn in this way, and after proofs have been pulled and alterations, if necessary, made, the work is ready for the machine."

"Thank you; now, please tell me something about the posters themselves."

"The average number of colours used in a theatrical poster is five, but in smaller and finer work, such as window-bills and show-cards, they run to seven and even fourteen colours. The average time for printing say 2,000 large posters is from a fortnight to three weeks."

"What is the largest poster you ever produced, Mr. Smith?"

"That for 'The Harbour Lights.' It is the largest that has ever been printed in this country, and, I believe, in the world. It measures twenty feet by fourteen, and represents fifty-six double crown sheets. It is in five colours. It was printed in twenty-eight parts. That means that one hundred and forty stones were used, one for each colour, twenty-eight times. Each stone cost £5, and weighed seven hundredweight. This huge poster cost something like £600 a thousand, so you may form some idea of the expense of theatrical advertising. But let me go a little further, and tell you what it costs for posting that bill. Threepence a sheet is the charge, so that for each time it is posted that makes fourteen shillings, and if fifty copies are posted, which is about what would be used for a town like Manchester, Birmingham, or Glasgow, the cost would be £35! And when you come to think that this is only for one bill, and only to last for one or at most two weeks, you begin to have some conception of the amount of capital required to take a well billed play round the provinces. In London, though more bills are used in the outset, they only are renewed when necessary. I may tell you of one instance in point. Nearly £20,000 was spent on pictorial advertisements for 'The Silver King,' and almost as much for 'The Lights o'-London.' Indeed, instances are numerous where a play formerly a failure has been turned into a success by adroit pictorial advertising."

MAX O'RELL ON BROTHER JONATHAN.

MAX O'RELL'S book on America is published in Paris to-day under the title of "Jonathan et son Continent." The book follows in natural sequence to the *brochures* on John Bull and Friend Macdonald, unless is be thought that Patrick and even Taffy had prior claims upon the attention of the *raconteur*. In dealing with Brother Jonathan, however, Max O'Rell has evidently been in a merciful mood. His faculty for persiflage has been placed at a disadvantage. His severe satire upon John Bull's foibles and failings was the result of many years' residence among us; while his impressions of America—to use the stock phrase—were derived from a six months' rip. As Max O'Rell himself puts it, "if there is a country in the world that it would be impossible to judge in six months, that country is America; and the author who, "in such a little space of time, allowed himself to fall into the error of sitting in judgment upon her would write himself down an ass." Max O'Rell's mission to America was of the mutual benefit order; he lectured on John Bull and studied Brother Jonathan. In consequence of long practice Max O'Rell was able to crowd into his scamper across the continent as many impressions as it would take the ordinary observer years to acquire. Yet after all, he cannot get over what he terms "the unheard-of-ness" of America, and in this book he has scarcely a rebuke for the most rampant spread-eagleism, and is ready to cry with some of Mr. Carnegie's fervour, "Great is the land of Jonathan!"

MAX O'RELL.

But if we miss the satire which, "wounding with a touch that's scarcely felt or seen," brought Max O'Rell into vogue, "Jonathan et son Continent" contains plenty of clever anecdote, piquant paradox, and brilliant banter. The very first line, "The population of America is about sixty millions—mostly colonels," presages no falling-off in the author's "form." As a specimen of the eulogium Max O'Rell is prepared for the most part to pass on America and things American the following may be given:—

THE BEAUTY OF THE INTELLECTUAL AMERICAN.

The American men are generally thin. Their faces glow with intelligence and energy, and in this mainly consists their handsomeness. I do not think it can be possible to see anywhere a finer assemblage of men than that which meets at the Century Club of New York every first Saturday of the month. It is not male beauty such as the Greeks portrayed it, but a manly beauty in all its intellectual force. The hair, often abundant, is *négligé*, sometimes even almost disordered-looking; the dress displays taste and care without aiming at elegance; the face is pale and serious, but lights up with an amiable smile: you divine that resolution and gentleness live in harmony in the American character.

But it is for Brother Jonathan's womankind that the best things are reserved. This not merely from a spirit of gallantry. Max O'Rell is positively in love with the American woman, with her rare combination of mind and heart, of attributes and graces. In the first place, he tells us, she "enjoys that second youth which Nature bestows also on numbers of Frenchwomen." The average of good looks is very high indeed, and Max O'Rell does not remember to have seen one hopelessly plain woman during his six months' ramble in the States. If the American woman has a fault it is her passion for displaying diamonds and dress. This is what Max O'Rell says of

THE LIBERTY OF THE AMERICAN GIRL.

From the age of eighteen the American girl is allowed almost every liberty. She takes the others.

She can travel alone, and go to concerts and even theatres unattended by a chaperon.

She is supplied with pocket-money, which she spends at her own sweet will in bonbons, knick-knacks, and jewels. If there is none left for the milliner and dressmaker, Papa is coaxed to pay them. She visits and receives whom she pleases, or rather those who please her, and she has her own circle of acquaintances. If, at a ball, she meet with a young man who takes her fancy—I do not say touches her heart—she says to him: "I am at home on such a day; come and see me." Next day he may send her a ticket for the theatre, and be her escort for the evening. He may bring her flowers, offer her refreshments after the play, and take her home in a carriage. In America all this is the most natural thing in the world. This leads to no intimacy, for a few days later it may happen that he meets the young lady at a ball, and she comes up to him and says: "I want to present you to a friend; do tell me your name, I quite forget it." The American girl, who appears to us French so giddy, and even fast, seems to me to act according to the dictates of common sense. Tired of the old formula, "A lady cannot do that—it would be improper," she says; "I will do it; and if I choose to do it, it becomes proper." It is for woman herself to make the law on these matters.

Max O'Rell protests against the view that worship of the golden calf is the paramount feature of American life:—

THE DOLLAR NOT ALMIGHTY.

If a millionaire inspires respect it is as much for the activity and talent he has displayed in the winning of his fortune as for the dollars themselves. An American who had nothing but his dollars to boast of might easily see all English doors open to him, but his millions alone would not give him the *entrée* into the best society of Boston and New York. There he would be requested to produce some other recommendation. An American girl who was rich, but plain and stupid, would always find some English Duke, French Marquis, or Italian Count ready to marry her, but she would have great difficulty in finding an American gentleman who would look upon her fortune or her *dot* as a sufficient indemnity. At a public dinner the millionaire does not find a place of honour reserved for him, as he would in England. The seats of honour are reserved for men of talent.

A chapter is devoted to American journalism, which, however, contains scarcely anything that will be new to English readers. The conclusion to which Max O'Rell comes is thus put:—

American journalism is, above all, a sensational journalism. If the facts reported are exact, so much the better for the paper; if not, so much the worse for the facts. Beyond the date, few statements are reliable. But the papers are always lively reading. Picture to yourself a country where the papers are all *Pall Mall Gazettes*, with this difference, that the articles, instead of being always by "One who knows," are oftener by "One who doesn't."

Some good stories are told of the "dash" and "go" which, as occasion is taken to observe, turn the tourist in the States topsy-turvy.

"One of my fellow-passengers," he says, "on my homeward trip in the *Germanic*, was a New Yorker, who, on the morning of the day the boat was to sail, left home without the least intention of crossing the Atlantic. Having made up his mind at noon, he telegraphed to his wife, 'Don't wait dinner; am off to Europe,' bought a bag and a few necessaries for the voyage, and calmly embarked at 3.30 for Europe."

Max O'Rell complains greatly of the hotels and restaurants. At Delmonico's you dine admirably, but in the smaller towns you feed. The servants at the hotels appeared to be "reduced duchesses and noblemen in livery." The negro servants, if less rude, are slow, and it is the diners who do the "waiting." There is a project, however, for accelerating the service in restaurants and doing away with waiters.

PRESS THE BUTTON, S.V.P.

This is how the thing is to be done:—The restaurant is provided with small numbered tables. Each table is in direct communication with the kitchen by means of rails. Close at hand are a certain number of electric buttons, upon which the customer sees written *beef*, *mutton*, *chop*, *vegetables*, *tart*, &c. He touches three, four, five buttons, according to his appetite, and the cook receives his order. "Steak and potatoes, tomato, salad, chocolate cream, for No. 52! . . . All right, ready!" In an instant a tray bearing the lunch appears upon the table, placed there without hands. When the customer has disposed of his food, he touches the button marked "bill." In a twinkling the bill appears on his plate, and the assuaged American settles it at the desk as he goes out. The whole thing is as simple as *bonjour*. The American complains that it is impossible to lunch in less than ten minutes. This evil will be remedied shortly.

DIVORCE IN THE STATES.

Those who share Mr. Gladstone's interest in the question of divorce may like to read Max O'Rell's remarks on the facility with which marriages can be made and unmade in the States.

"The Court of Divorce in Chicago," he tells us, "called by the Americans the 'divorce mill,' decided 681 cases during the year 1887. This institution is just as flourishing in the State of Indiana as in Illinois. The Easterners jokingly pretend that, as the train rolls into the capital of Indiana, the porters cry out: "Indianapolis—twenty minutes for divorce!" so that couples who may have fallen out on the journey can part company for good. Does the husband snore, or chew? has he disagreeable breath, or a clumsy manner of kissing his wife? does that lady wear false hair, give her tongue too free play, or habitually take up the newspaper as soon as her husband shows signs of dropping into sentiment? all these offences are serious ones before the aforesaid tribunals."

Other chapters treat of religion—"Americans are Christians; that is to say, they attend church on Sundays;" of politics—we have already had Max O'Rell's opinions of American politics; of humour—the humour of the street and the humour of the dinner table; of clubs—Max O'Rell was much pleased with the clubs and societies of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and graphically describes the interesting circles designated the "Nineteenth Century," "the Clover," "the Authors'," &c. It will be seen from the extracts we have given that, in a greater degree perhaps than in his previous productions, the pages alternate from grave to gay, from lively to severe. The closing lines are a tribute to the Stars and Stripes, which they will no doubt properly appreciate:—"M. Renan, one day wishing to turn himself into a prophet of ill-omen, predicted that, if France continued Republican, she would become a second America. May nothing worse befall her."

MINOR EXHIBITIONS.

IT was a capital idea of Mr. Huish's to bring together in the Nelson Room of the Fine Art Society a collection of the "Champion Prize Winners'" masterpieces in the art of photography. As he truly says, "the days are past when Art can disallow the claim of Photography to a place among her most useful and trustworthy handmaidens;" but this really remarkable collection goes a little further—it proves that, in respect to landscape at least, our photographers—and notably those modestly called "amateurs"—are gradually overcoming the uncompromising realism of the sun-picture. It is the characteristic of photography to show things as they are, and not what they look like, and it is the object of this exhibition, which will be a revelation to most visitors, to arouse practical interest in artists themselves, and enlist their assistance in bringing up the artistic merit of photography to a level with the scientific. It is interesting to know that these exhibits, which have all gained prizes in reputable exhibitions, are to be rejudged by a committee consisting of Messrs. Herkomer, A.R.A., and Boughton, A.R.A., and the editors of the *Amateur Photographer* and the *British Journal of Photography*.

The collection of water-colour drawings illustrating "The Queen's Navy," by Mr. W. L. Wyllie, R.I., which occupy the next room, show how much good work an artist of rapidity and ability can get through when out on a journalistic expedition. Mr. Wyllie was "Our Own Correspondent" for the *Graphic* during the recent naval manœuvres, and the three score and ten drawings and sketches here displayed represent what—in addition to what he has already given the world in black and white—the artist saw while quartered as a duly accredited artist on board her Majesty's ship *Black Prince*. Under the circumstances, then, we are inclined to regard the drawings rather for their incident than for their artistic qualities, but it cannot be denied that many, especially the sketches, show a very high degree of merit and interest in their facile and decisive touch and ready realization of the salient points of the scenes depicted. Mr. Wyllie continues to represent water as if it were oil, and to give matter-of-fact renderings where a little more "artistic feeling" would be welcome; but, apart from that, there is a freshness about his work that would atone for far greater shortcomings.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S EARLY DEBTS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I think it was hardly worth while for your correspondent to rake up the old stale story of Lord Beaconsfield's early debts, but he was peculiarly unfortunate in citing the Right Hon. James Wilson as an instance of a man of great financial ability who, nevertheless, had failed to pay his own way. It is strange that after a lapse of more than fifty years this calumny against Mr. Wilson should be revived. The details will be found in Mr. Bagehot's memoir of Mr. Wilson (who was his father-in-law) in "Literary Studies," vol. i., pp. 368-371, and may be briefly summarized as follows:—

1. Mr. Wilson began business as a hatter at Hawick (not Galashiels), but did not fail there.

2. The firm of James Wilson and Co., of which Mr. Wilson was a partner, got into temporary difficulties through a speculation in indigo in 1837, and Mr. Wilson lost the whole of his capital, but there was neither a bankruptcy nor insolvency, nor was the business stopped for one day.

3. Years afterward it was found that property which had been assigned to pay the debts of the firm had proved insufficient, and though neither legally nor morally bound to do so, Mr. Wilson, in a very unostentatious way, paid the balances which he considered to be due.

4. Mr. Wilson, after remaining long silent under calumny, vindicated himself in an electioneering speech at Devonport in 1859, and papers were then in existence which substantiated his statements.—Yours obediently,

January 21. WM. H. PEET.

HATCHARDS, BOOKSELLERS, 187, PICCADILLY, W. All the New and Standard Books. Discount 3d. in the shilling. Post orders promptly executed.

CADBURY'S COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principles of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious easily digested, and of great economy, a sixpenny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa. It is absolutely pure.

NOTICES.

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THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.—CHILDREN HALF-PRICE to MORNING and EVENING PERFORMANCES to all parts of the House (except Gallery) on payment at the doors, or seats can be secured in advance at the Box-office and all Libraries.—HENGLER'S CIRCUS, THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Miss GRACE HAWTHORNE. Manager, Mr. W. W. KELLY.—In consequence of a prior arrangement with Mr. Wilson Barrett for his REAPPEARANCE on MONDAY NEXT, Jan. 28, Miss Hawthorne begs to announce the LAST FOUR NIGHTS of HANDS ACROSS THE SEA and its powerful cast. Seats at the Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), open from 10 to 5, and at all the Libraries. LAST MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, January 26, at 2.30. Free list entirely suspended.

REAPPEARANCE of Mr. WILSON BARRETT, MONDAY NEXT, Jan. 28, in HAMLET, for Twelve Nights only. FOUR SPECIAL MATINEES of THE LADY OF LYONS EACH WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY during the run of "Hamlet." Production of New Drama by HALL CAINE and WILSON BARRETT, entitled GOOD OLD TIMES, MONDAY, February 11.—PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, and special cast. Preceded, at 8, by FENNEL, by J. K. JEROME.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS.—MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock. COMEDY THEATRE.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME, CINDERELLA.—THE GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON! Immense audiences raised to highest pitch of enthusiasm! Pronounced the merriest and prettiest pantomime of modern times! Arranged and produced under direction of Oscar Barrett. DAILY at 3, TWICE on THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 and 7.30. Seats 1*s.* to 5*s.* N.B.—From January 26 to February 2 (STANLEY SHOW WEEK), TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY at 3 and 7.30.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Sweetmeat Store. Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1*s.* No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

ART GALLERY.
ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART.—EXHIBITION of PORTRAITS, MINIATURES, and PERSONAL RELICS connected with the ROYAL HOUSE of STUART. Under the Patronage of her Majesty the Queen.—Open daily from 10 to 7. Admission 1*s.* Season Tickets 5*s.*—NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET.

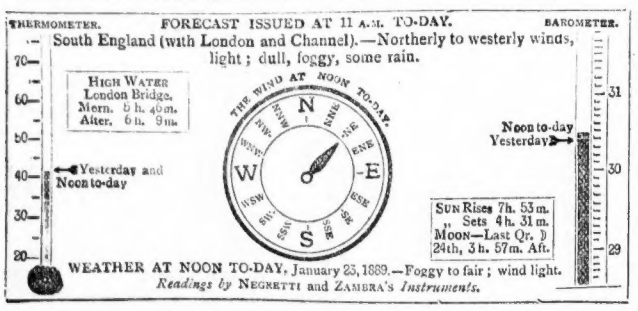
To-day and To-morrow.

TO-DAY.

Mr. Chamberlain addresses his constituents.
The Prince and Princess of Wales visit Middlesborough.
Ladies of the Ballet Chorus—Ladies' Tea at Whitfield Church Schoolroom, Wilson-street, Drury-lane, 7.
Companies' Meetings: London Life Association, 81, King William-street, 12; London and Yorkshire Bank, Winchester House, 12; Continental Metropolitan Tramways, Winchester House, 12; Henry Marks and Sons, Winchester House, 2; The Bodega, Winchester House, 2.30; Fore-street Warehouse, 31, Milton-street, 1; House Property of London, 57, Moorgate-street, 12; London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, London Bridge, 1; Royal Exchange Assurance, Royal Exchange, 1.
Coursing—Kempton Park (Champion Meeting); Dorking (Norfolk) Club.
Pigeon Shooting—Gun Club, Winter Handicap Cup.
Football—At East Sheen, East Sheen v. St. Mary's Hospital; at Godalming, Charterhouse v. Crusaders.
Hunting Appointments—Staghounds—Mid Kent, Cuxton station, 10.45. Foxhounds—Old Berkshire, Steventon Green, 11; Essex and Suffolk, Lexden Park, 11; Hertfordshire, Luton Park, 11; East Kent, Aldington, 11.
Electric Meters for Central Stations," by Professor G. Forbes, Society of Arts, John-street, 8.
"Glacial Periods," by Dr. James Croll, Geological Society, Burlington House, 8.
"Some Minor Welsh Poets of the Georgian Era," by R. H. Williams, Cymmwdorian Society, 27, Chancery-lane, 8.
"The Recent Changes of the Drill in the German Army," by Captain W. H. Sawyer, United Service Institution, Whitehall, 3.
Royal Society of Literature, 21, Delahay-street, 1.
"Boring for Petroleum in Galicia," by Mr. E. L. W. Hoskett-Smith, civil and mechanical engineer, 7.
Young Abstainers' Union, Mansion House.
Mr. Charles Pond's Recital, Princes' Hall, Piccadilly, 8.30.
"Elijah" at St. James's Hall, 8.
Mr. and Mrs. Stapley's At Home, Brixton Liberal Association, 322, Brixton-road, 8.
Charity Organization Society's Meeting, Willis's Rooms, 3.
"The Psalms"—Lecture by the Rev. W. T. Davison, Westminster Chapel, 7.30.
"London, Ancient and Modern, from a medical point of view," by Professor G. V. Poore, M.D., Medical Society, 8.
"Contributions by Patients to Hospitals," by Mr. H. N. Hardy, St. Mary's Hospital, 8.30.
Church Choir Guild, Conference, 35, Wellington-street, Strand, 8 P.M.
Her Royal Highness Princess Louise presents prizes to 1st Surrey Rifles, Flodden-road, Camberwell, 7.30 P.M.
National Health Society—Lecture on "First Aid to Injured," by Mr. J. Gay, at Richmond Lodge, Putney, 3.30.
The Works of Browning, by Professor Morley. Birkbeck Institution, 8.
Mortlake and Barnes Liberal Club Dinner, 8.
The Bishop of Bedford on East London, Upper Chelsea Institute, 8.30.
"Democracy"—by Mr. Graham Wallas, Kelmscott House, Hammersmith, 8.

TO-MORROW.

"The Times" of the Twelve Cæsars," by the Rev. Canon Benham, London Institution, Finsbury-circus, 6.
London: Ancient and Modern, from a Sanitary Point of View, by Dr. G. V. Poore, Parkes Museum of Hygiene, 74, Margaret-street.
The Metamorphoses of Minerals, by Professor J. W. Judd, Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, 3.
Farewell Banquet to his Excellency the American Minister, at the Mansion House, 7.30.
First Meeting of the Surrey County Council, Sessions House, Newington, 11.
The Insulation Resistance of Electric Light Installations—by Professor A. Jamieson, Institution of Electric Engineers, 7.
Royal Society, Burlington House, 4.30.
Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, 8.30.
Children's Dinner Conference, Cannon-street Hotel, 8.
Free Lectures for the People—Mr. R. Neven, M.A., on "Carlyle," Bethnal-green Free Library, 8.30.
The Rev. E. J. Bevan on "Divinity," Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 6.
"Our Australian Colonies," by L. J. Maxse, Harrow Liberal Club, 8.
"Portraiture, Past and Present," by Mr. Harry Furniss, Eyre Arms Assembly Rooms, 8.30.


THERMOMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
BAROMETER.
South England (with London and Channel).—Northerly to westerly winds, light; dull, foggy, some rain.
HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 5 h. 40 m. After. 6 h. 9 m.
THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY.
Noon to-day Yesterday
Yesterday and Noon to-day
SUN Rises 7h. 53 m. Sets 4h. 31 m.
MOON—Last Qr. 24th, 3 h. 57 m. Aft.
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, January 23, 1889.—Foggy to fair; wind light.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

A NEW POST FOR MR. COLBORNE BABER.

Mr. Colborne Baber, the well-known traveller and Chinese Secretary to the British Legation in Pekin, has been lent for an indefinite period by the Foreign Office to the Government of India for service in Burmah. Mr. Baber has been appointed an Assistant Commissioner in the Burmese Civil Service, and will, it is expected, be appointed to Bhamo, where he will be needed in connection with the approaching delimitations of the Burmah-Chinese frontier; but it is not impossible that he will in the first instance be required to go to Sikkim. Mr. Baber is one of the most experienced and competent Chinese scholars in the British service.

A BRITISH SQUADRON AT THE PANAMA CANAL.

British ships are being concentrated at the Isthmus of Darien. The *Icarus*, *Swiftsure*, and *Caroline*, have arrived in Panama; and the *Lily*, which has reached Colon, will soon be joined by the *Forward*, from Carthagena. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States House of Representatives has not yet decided upon the Senate's resolution respecting the Panama Canal. It will meet again on Thursday.

A copy of the Diary of the late Emperor Frederick which was sent to the Italian Court was, when looked for recently, found to be missing.

FOURTH EDITION.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMPRESS FROM LONDON TO-DAY.

THE SCENE AT VICTORIA STATION.

A silent, immovable little crowd had assembled at Victoria station some time before the Empress Frederick arrived to leave town by the 10.25 en route for Osborne. The station looked gloomy enough in the grey fog, through which the electric light sent only here and there a stream of white cold light, the scarlet cloth was spread, the train looked "spick and span," and inside the Imperial carriage I noticed (writes our representative) a very charming basket of flowers; lilies of the valley and violets chiefly, as far as I could see. A number of tall stout lackeys—how in the world is it that the German Court lackeys are so immensely stout?—stood in waiting at the doors of the carriages in which the ladies of the Empress's suite had already taken their seats. Presently Count Hatzfeld the German Ambassador arrived, his tall, well-made figure towering over everybody else. He jumped from his carriage, rushed up to the train, and addressed one of the portly lackeys in German: "I am too soon, eh?" I noticed that he wore his tall hat, German fashion, just the tiniest little bit towards one ear, which gave the soldier-looking Count a look of what the Germans call "burschikos."

Count Hatzfeldt complimented one of the directors of the line on the electric lighting of the station, and then the carriages from Buckingham Palace began to arrive. Why, by the way, is there not some special sign by which the carriage of the "highest" travellers can be recognized at once? It was quite painful to see the cluster of elderly gentlemen, mostly directors of the line, who were assembled to receive the Empress, bare their grey heads time after time when a carriage arrived, always expecting that it was her Majesty who would alight from it. At 10.20 she did arrive, and with her her three daughters, the Princesses Victoria, Sophie, and Margaret, all of whom were dressed in black tight-fitting ulsters and small hats decorated with crape. They each wore a small bouquet of violets, which, with the few green leaves put round them in the orthodox "penny a bunch" manner, looked just as if they had been bought from a poor flower seller of the streets. The Empress shook hands very warmly with Count Hatzfeldt, who stooped low to kiss her glove, and talked in an animated way with the Ambassador as well as with several other ladies and gentlemen who were introduced to her.

What with the fog and what with the thick crape veil which covered her Majesty's face I could not see how she looked, but I noticed that the radiant smile which was so often on her face when she was here under happier conditions was on it still. The Imperial widow still wore her "weeds," a wide loose coat came down to the bottom of her dress, and she carried a small astrachan muff. In talking to one of the ladies, the Empress Frederick went to where her three daughters stood, and brought Princess Victoria forward for an introduction, after which the young Princess talked pleasantly to her mother's friend, till the Empress stepped into her carriage, after repeated bows to those present, and the train moved off at exactly 10.25.

THE QUEEN'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

Several erroneous statements have recently appeared in the papers about the Queen's will. The real truth is, says *Truth*, that her Majesty's will was made in 1876, and it is a document of portentous length, being engrossed on vellum, quarto size. It is bound up in a huge volume, which is secured by a lock, and at the end there are several blank pages for codicils, of which, up to the present, the Queen has made three, one early in 1879, after the death of Princess Alice; another in the summer of 1884, after the death of the Duke of Albany; and another recently, which deals exclusively with the Jubilee gifts.

The fact that the Queen had added a codicil to her will, disposing of the Jubilee gifts, was mentioned in *Truth* several weeks ago; but the statement, which has since appeared in the provincial papers, that her Majesty has left them to the nation is pure fiction. I have reason to believe that a number of the principal presents are left as Crown heirlooms to be kept in the State apartments at Windsor Castle, while the remainder are divided among the various members of the Royal Family, except a few which are expressly bequeathed to go with Balmoral and Osborne respectively.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION TO-DAY.

A somewhat jejune court and very dull business were all that Probate Court No. 1 was able to afford the jaded pressman at the commencement of proceedings this morning. Sir Henry James, Mr. Atkinson, and Mr. Murphy were the Queen's Counsel representing the *Times*; Sir Charles Russell and his juniors alone representing the persons charged. The Attorney-General and Mr. Reid turned up subsequently. The attendance of the general public was comparatively small. Sir Henry James put in and read the remainder of the batch of letters produced yesterday, which Sir Charles Russell then spoke of as having been surreptitiously removed from the offices of the Land League. This little business occupied fifty minutes.

"TELL ME THE OLD, OLD STORY."

Then the court settled down to the consideration of evidence of the old kind. A handsome young gentleman, rejoicing in the high-sounding name of Robert Massey Dawson Sanders, said he came down from the University in 1880 to assist in the management of his father's estate in Cork. Mr. Murphy, who conducted the examination-in-chief, was much irritated at the continual "nagging" of Sir Charles Russell, and flatly refused to be dictated to except by the court.

THE COURT GETTING TIRED OF IT.

Mr. Murphy, proceeding with his examination, caused witness to read letters written by tenants who were desirous of paying their rent in secret. Several hundreds of these letters have already been read by various land agents in court.

There was a show of impatience on the bench. "We have had plenty of specimens of this kind," said the President: "the matter might surely be taken generally."

"In the case of some other letters read in this court," said Sir Charles Russell, "contradictions have appeared in the newspapers. It will therefore be necessary to get the names of the writers."

"I should be sorry to endanger the lives of these tenants by giving up their names," said witness, gravely, turning to their lordships.

Sir Charles Russell laughed outright at the suggestion. The Attorney-General and Mr. Murphy, on the other hand, were very angry. "Take your own course," the President said to Mr. Murphy.

After some further wrangling, however, Sir James Hannen again interfered, and this time effectually. The Attorney-General was induced to adopt the suggestion he had made, and the court was spared the infliction of some forty letters.

Mr. Sanders was then examined generally, and cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell. In re-examination, the Attorney-General put a question which neither witness, nor Sir James Hannen, nor any of the counsel present could understand. As it in no way arose out of cross-examination, Sir Charles Russell objected. The President ultimately discovering what Sir Richard Webster was driving at, the question was put and answered.

THE DISPUTES OF THE SOUTHERN LINES.

The relations of the South Eastern and the London and Brighton Companies are thus alluded to in the report of the former company. The questions entrusted to the general managers of the two companies for settlement are not yet concluded, the discussions having been unavoidably protracted, owing to the length of time covered by the inquiry; but the directors confidently believe that these matters are now in a fair way for settlement, to the mutual advantage of both companies.

With respect to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway the report says:—The company's appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Kekewich with regard to the Shorncliffe station traffic was unsuccessful. The proprietors are familiar, from previous reports, with the facts relating to this station; and it is, therefore, unnecessary to repeat them on this occasion. Under the advice of their counsel, the directors have decided to carry the appeal to the House of Lords. Your directors are, as they have always been, prepared to leave this and all other unsettled questions unreservedly to the decision of a court of arbitration, as proposed by the bill which they have more than once introduced into Parliament.

SOME OF THE QUEEN'S TREASURES.

The value of the china at Buckingham Palace and in the private apartments at Windsor must, says *Truth*, considerably exceed £200,000. In the corridor of the castle there is a Buhl cabinet which contains three unique Rose du Barri vases, which were valued not long ago at £20,000, while near at hand is another cabinet, containing three vases, respectively of Sèvres, Worcester, and Crown Derby, which are valued at £3,000.

MR. MORLEY'S IMPERIALISM.

A REPLY TO ADMIRAL MAXSE.

"A QUARTER-DECK POLITICIAN" "BITTEN BY A MAD DOG!"

In his speech at Sheffield last night Mr. Morley took occasion to reply to the criticisms which Admiral Maxse passed upon the policy which Mr. Morley has seen it his duty to recommend whenever there are duties to be performed or responsibilities to be discharged. The following is the passage in his speech which refers to this subject:—

WHAT IS LIBERAL IMPERIALISM?

Well, you in Sheffield are great at Imperialism—(laughter)—so I gather from the state of your parliamentary representation—(renewed laughter)—and these gentlemen will come to you and say—"Oh, these are all parochial matters; these gentlemen on the platform with Sir F. Mappin do not care for the Empire." (Laughter.) Even a sensible politician like Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said something of the sort the other day, that our watchword was Hicks-Beach said something of the sort the other day, that our watchword was "Run away." (Laughter.) I am not now going to talk very much upon this subject, but as I am in Sheffield, I may say, point blank, that I do not think that the Liberal party is for Imperialism of the slap-dash and hit-or-miss kind that some of these gentlemen are so fond of. (Cheers.) I don't think that the Empire needs to be talked of, as one at least of your members is in the habit of talking of it, as if it was some bubble company that needed promoting and puffing. (Laughter.) I think the British Empire can stand very well, and will stand, and we Liberals are as strong for the maintenance of this great fabric as any of those men who preach the Empire of swagger. (Cheers.) I look to an Empire where the people are as happy and as prosperous as the conditions of their lives allow and as Government can help them to be. (Hear, hear.) It is the condition of the people under our flag—wherever they may be—the condition of the people over whom we rule—that is what I care for in the Empire. (Cheers.)

CONTROVERSIAL AMENITIES BETWEEN FRIENDS.

I know there are people who cannot talk or write about them without talking as if they had been bitten by a mad dog. (Laughter.) I object to that; I say, let us look at all these questions as they come up on their merits. (Hear, hear.) We are as little for shirking duties and responsibilities as any of these quarter-deck politicians. (Laughter and cheers.) But we are going to count the cost. (Hear, hear.) We are going to look before we engage in any great or arduous enterprise, and we won't forget, though we do owe a duty to those under our flag, or who may be under our flag in any part of the world—we don't forget that the people of England have to pay the costs of these expeditions. Now there is one point which is relevant to what I have just been saying. We are told by a Lord of the Admiralty who represents a Sheffield division that it is all over with the old "Manchester School," and that we have got into new days.

A WELCOME BUT TARDY REPUDIATION.

I don't belong to the Manchester School. I have nothing to say about the Manchester School, except this—that I chanced to write the life of a very important leader of that school. (Cheers.) And what did Mr. Cobden say upon this very point? He said, "I am willing to spend a hundred millions on the fleet if it be necessary." (Cheers.) The Radical party have never been the party who denied the great proposition that lies at the bottom of British politics—namely, that we must have absolute supremacy at sea. (Cheers.) This has never been denied by any one either of the older generation, or of the younger generation. (Cheers.) We are to hear during the next session proposals from the Government upon this subject. I was glad to notice that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who spoke at Bristol, said that he at all events did not share the alarms of the professional critics. (Cheers.)

WHAT I SHALL DO ABOUT THE NAVY.

I hope we are not going to have any sensational outburst of ship-building. I hope that we shall have reasonable proposals and a clear case made out. I believe that I may say for those who sit in our part of the House that we shall listen with fairness and with candour to the Government statement of their case under this head; but the Government cannot, and they will not complain if we ask one or two questions. They cannot complain if we ask why, after the enormous expenditure of the past five years, it is that we have failed in our object of naval supremacy? We shall want to know with precision whether foreign Powers are actively increasing their naval armaments. We shall want to know whether it is not proved that the military expenditure, as a whole, of this country is marked by both extravagance and, what is worse, inefficiency? (Cheers.) We shall want to know why it is ships, guns, ammunition, stores, are in such a condition that those who know, or ought to know, most about it tell us we don't get money's worth for our money. That is what the public care for. Finally, we shall want to know this—whether we are going to put these new burdens on the shoulders of the taxpayer and at the same time maintain a system of payment of non-effective officers, which is absolutely without a parallel in the military system of any country in the whole world? (Cheers.) What is the use of strengthening the navy, right as that may be, so long as you leave a great wound in the flank still open? What is the use of spending these millions, necessary as they may be, if you do not at the same time unite the arts of policy to the arts of war, and reconcile the source of danger and weakness on our western flank. (Cheers.) I have brought myself to the Irish question. [From which he never remains long away, and there we will leave him.]

THE YOUNG HEROINE AT DORKING.

WHO SHE IS AND WHAT SHE DID.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE, A.D. 1836.
Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

This testimonial with a donation of five pounds is presented to Minnie Matilda Murrell, Aged 15 years,

For having saved the lives of three young children, of No. 3 High-street, Dorking, on the night of the 18th of September, 1888. Minnie Murrell, after rescuing one child, returned to the second floor, and taking the two others out of bed tried to make her way downstairs, but was unable to do so. She succeeded in reaching a window on the first floor from which she dropped the children safely into the arms of persons beneath, she herself escaping in a like manner.—J. W. Cooke, Treasurer.

In colours of gold, crimson, and blue, a neatly framed testimonial bearing the above inscription stood yesterday in the shop of Mr. A. B. Inglis, tailor, at 3, High-street, Dorking. It was last night presented to a young heroine of fifteen, who in the night of September 10, 1888 (not September 18, as erroneously stated on the testimonial), saved the three little children of her employer from almost certain death. The young girl (writes a representative who went down to Dorking to hear the facts of the case) is as fresh and fair a country lassie as one could set eyes on anywhere. She came in with laughing eyes and rosiest of rosy cheeks, in a neat white apron, a little cap with a pink bow covering her fair wavy hair, and with an air of thorough tidiness about her. She looked with smiling satisfaction at her prize, but she was somewhat shy, and what I gathered about the facts was told to me by Mr. Inglis himself.

It seems that Minnie Murrell was not the only heroic spirit at the fire, for the marks of the dreadful burns from which Mr. Inglis has suffered for many weeks in the hospital are still visible round his wrists, and, as he tells me, all over his body. In the night of September 10, then about 11.30, when the little servant and the rest of the family had just gone to their rooms, there was a gas explosion in the lower part of the house. In a moment the shop, which was full of hosiery, was in flames, and as the girl, who slept on the second floor, went downstairs to see what was the matter, she found that down below all was full of smoke and fire. In a moment she rushed back for the baby of a year old, which the mother took from her as she was making her way downstairs. Back she flew for the other two little ones, aged respectively three and five years, but when she got to the first floor there was no getting further—the stairs were in flames, and she had to stop. She then at once went to the front windows, whence she began to lower her precious charges to the multitude assembled below.

Mr. Inglis, the father of the little ones, who knew that the brave girl was in the house trying to save his children, made his way through fire and flames and blinding smoke, and reached the first floor just in time to see Minnie let down the last of the babies. Till then she had been calm and strong. "Frightened, yes," she said, "but not losing my head;" but when the children were safe, when her own life alone remained in jeopardy, she became fluttered, and would have gone down into the street head first, had not Mr. Inglis been there to rescue the rescuer of his own little ones. She landed safely in the street, and, except having had a great shock, was not injured at all, and is now, as I said, a very picture of fresh, young, happy life, while Mr. Inglis has not only been very severely burnt, but has also lost a good deal of money by the fire, his stock being only partially insured.

But the shop is now open once again. Everything in it looks neat and carefully arranged, and it is hoped that business will thrive with Mr. Inglis, so that before long the fire and all its terrors may be forgotten, and only the heroism which was displayed at it may be remembered. Minnie M. Murrell is an Essex girl. Her home is at Lea, near Southend.

Sir Andrew Walker passed a very good night.

Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., the chairman of the South Eastern Railway, arrives in London this evening on his return from India.

SHALL WE GERRYMANDER THE COUNCIL?

THE ATTEMPTED PARTY PACKING.

AN APPEAL TO "PHILIP SOBER."

The *Daily News* this morning follows the lead of the *Star* in repudiating the great democratic principle of Popular Election, and advocating—for a momentary party gain—the policy of party packing by nominating Radical aldermen from outside the Council. Under these circumstances, it is interesting to confront our frenzied contemporaries with the previous utterances of "Philip Sober."

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR ATTACKS THE "STAR" POLICY.

Here, in the first place, is what Mr. T. P. O'Connor said when the policy now advocated by the *Star* was under discussion in the House of Commons :—

Mr. O'Connor said : "He was glad to see the Government opposing amendments coming from that (the Opposition) side of the House—they were acting in exactly the way he should like them to act. They brought a bill professing to be founded on Democratic principles and took every opportunity of shirking the logical consequences of those principles. He would read an extract from a speech which was quite convincing on the point which they were now discussing—namely, whether or not these selected members of the Council should be taken directly from among the Councillors themselves. On this point he would read a passage, and he would tell the Committee afterwards from whom he was quoting :—

"We believe," said the orator, "that it is essential that whoever shall be the representatives on the County Councils shall be checked by the healthy test of direct contact with those who elect them."

That extract was from the speech delivered by the right hon. gentleman the President of the Local Government Board in introducing the bill. He (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) would ask the right hon. gentleman to be consistent with the excellent principle there laid down—that members of the Council should come into direct contact with the constituencies. . . . Why did the right hon. gentleman the President of the Local Government Board insist that the County Council should be allowed to go outside of its own body in appointing selected Aldermen? Why? because in that way alone could they force upon the Councils men whom the electors did not want there."—(*Hansard*, vol. cccxxvi.)

THE "DAILY NEWS" CONDEMNS THE "DAILY NEWS."

Next morning the *Daily News* was equally unequivocal in insisting on the democratic principle. In its first leading article it thus supported the attempt made by the Liberals :—

"Mr. Allison vainly attempted to mitigate the evils of co-option by moving that county aldermen should be selected from the county councillors, as the Selected members are to be called. This is the usual practice in towns, though it is not invariable, and is not enforced by law. Mr. Ritchie, however, refused to accept the amendment, which was lost on a division."

"Thus the danger upon which Sir Albert Rollit dwelt, the danger of defeated candidates for popular election being regularly adopted by the Council, when the majority of the Council happens to be of a different side from the voters of that particular division, will continue in full force."

THE "DAILY NEWS" ON PRACTICE AND PRINCIPLE.

"Mr. Ritchie is very fond of high-sounding phrases about 'trusting the people,' and so forth. But they are found to mean little or nothing when put to the test of practical application."—*Daily News*, June 12.

DEATH OF SIGNOR PELLEGRINI.

We regret to announce the death of Signor Carlo Pellegrini, which took place last night at his residence, 53, Mortimer-street. He had been ill for several months, and latterly all hope of his recovery had been abandoned. The artist whose career has thus prematurely been brought to a close was a native of Italy. He was born at Capua, some thirty miles from Naples, in the year 1838, and was a scion of an ancient local aristocracy. As a youth, like most of his countrymen at the time, he threw himself into the political struggles in which Italy was involved and enrolled himself as a Garibaldian, and it is probable that his action then may have had some determining influence on his subsequent career. At any rate, he was for some years more or less an exile from his own land. After passing some time in France and Switzerland Signor Pellegrini made his way some five-and-twenty years ago to London, where he has resided ever since. His artistic talent, which had been conspicuous even in his school-days, came to his aid opportunely when other resources failed him. In 1868, on the establishment of *Vanity Fair*, his pencil produced the famous caricature of Disraeli, which was the first of the long series of able pictures signed "Ape." This was almost immediately followed by an equally notable sketch of Mr. Gladstone. After this Pellegrini's fame was speedily established. His little statuette of Mr. Lowe standing on a match-box, executed in Count Gleichen's studio in 1871, put, so to speak, the coping-stone on his reputation, and he became very popular in London society, where his gentle and amiable nature endeared him to all who met him. The last published work of his pencil was a caricature of his old friend the eminent aural surgeon, Sir William Dolby.

SIGNOR PELLEGRINI.

MR. GLADSTONE GIVES OFFENCE AT THE VATICAN.

In a letter written to one of his correspondents last week Mr. Gladstone is said to have stated that he was "not surprised the Italians did not know the Irish, when even the Pope had not attained to this knowledge." This language has given great offence at the Vatican, and a semi-inspired journal of the Vatican retorts that "it is curious Mr. Gladstone should thus speak of the Pope while so many years of his own life have been spent without him attaining to this knowledge himself. And the same Mr. Gladstone," continues the journal referred to, "shows how very little he knows of the Pope or his predecessors, who have always proved themselves the friends of the Irish."

LET US HOPE SO.

A curious story is current to the effect that a gentleman closely connected with one of the millionaires of the day, who is supposed to turn everything into gold which he touches, is on the point of being sued in the police court for the maintenance of his wife. The event was to have come off to-day at Hammersmith, but it is to be hoped that matters will not be pushed to that extremity.

CARDINAL MANNING'S JUBILEE.

The Rome correspondent of the *New York Herald* telegraphs :—Cardinal Manning's first subscription jubilee list reaches the sum of £50,000. Among the subscribers are the Comte de Paris, the Duchess of Newcastle, Lord Ripon, Lord Talbot, the Duke of Norfolk, and the Archbishop of Cashel. The money is to be devoted to the new Roman Catholic Church being built in South Kensington.

A FIEND IN HUMAN SHAPE.

The miscreant named Gnädig, who lately tried to murder his wife by pouring molten lead into her ears, has just been sentenced in Hungary to five years' penal servitude. His wife, who was a witness at the trial, deposed that her husband had frequently tried to kill her by putting broken needles into her food. The sentence inflicted on Gnädig is ridiculously disproportionate to the sentence of five years' imprisonment in a dark cell lately passed on some Hungarian convicts guilty of mutiny in prison.

IRISH EMIGRANTS TO BUENOS AYRES.

About 1,500 persons, comprising fully 400 families, arrived in Queenstown yesterday to embark on Friday on board the North German Lloyds steamer *Dresden*, which sails for Buenos Ayres, under the free emigration scheme promoted by the Argentine Republic. The emigrants are principally from Limerick city, Limerick, and Clare counties, Dublin city, and the Midland counties. They consist of workmen of every description, small farmers and their families, farm labourers, and domestic servants.

Dr. William Howard Russell and Mrs. Russell leave England on the 25th, *en route* for Egypt, where they will remain for six months.

The Eiffel Tower will be completed at the end of March. It has been sold to a company, and will remain where it is for twenty years.

An authoritative denial is given by Messrs. Hasties and Crawfurd, solicitors to *Vanity Fair*, to the rumour that that journal was about to become the property of Colonel North.

A lady who was at Sandringham during the recent visit of the Empress Frederick was asked what she thought of the two most distinguished ladies she met there. She replied, "The Princess of Wales dresses charmingly, and the Empress thinks nobly."

THE NEW PLAY AT THE AVENUE.

"The Begum's Diamonds," a comedy-drama which was produced yesterday afternoon at the Avenue Theatre, in the presence of a large audience, mostly actors, actresses, and critics, gives Mr. J. P. Hurst an honourable place among the serious playwrights of the day. The first two acts are originally conceived and admirably written. We scarcely remember a plot in which the interest is more skilfully sustained ; and the comic under-plot, though it has but the slightest points of contact with the more serious action, is at least thoroughly amusing. The play opened extremely well with some very bright comedy scenes between Mrs. Bickleby (Miss Norreys), who is the very juvenile wife of a very old gentleman, and her young step-daughter, Miss Flossie (Miss Vanbrugh) and her equally young son-in-law (Mr. Sydney Brough). Miss Norreys's grave assumption of the responsibilities of a mother of two lively and high-spirited young people was most quaint and amusing. It may readily be imagined that Miss Norreys, even in a long train, would scarcely present a matronly appearance, and when her "son," the flippant and joke-loving Thomas, takes his diminutive mamma up in his arms, and in pure cussedness places her on the piano lid, with her toes just touching the keys, the situation is extremely funny. So much for the comedy. The serious interest of the play was supplied by a very strong and ingenious plot, which quite baffled the audience up to the fall of the curtain in the second act. Mr. Edward Templeton (Mr. Yorke Stephens) and Mrs. Templeton (Miss Florence West) are man and wife, and the play opens in their house in the country, at which a Colonel Brudnell (Mr. Lewis Waller) is a guest. Thrown together very much, the Colonel, who is a sombre and unsociable man, is induced by the sympathy of his hostess to reveal to her the secret of his gloomy nature. Years ago he had a wife who remained in Paris while he was with his regiment in India. He returned to find her dead, and discovered, amongst her papers, a portion of a letter, which told him that the dead wife, whom he had loved so fondly, had sold the Begum's diamonds, his own present to her, in order to defray some lover's debts. The jealousy of Mr. Templeton is aroused by the attention which he supposes the Colonel is paying to his wife. He surprises her in the act of receiving a letter from the Colonel, and fiercely demands an explanation. The strong situation which ensues was loudly applauded by the house. The young wife recognizes in the letter the handwriting of her husband, and tears it into shreds hoping to destroy all traces of the infamy of which she supposes him guilty. The second act begins with some more amusing comedy scenes in which Mr. Theodore Cowley—æsthete redivivus—takes a conspicuous part (cleverly played by Mr. Eric Lewis), being followed by a climax in which the suspicions of Templeton of an intrigue between his wife and the Colonel seems to be confirmed by surprising a midnight meeting in which Mrs. Templeton is really imploring the Colonel to show mercy to her husband. For the Colonel has discovered that the handwriting of the letter he found among his wife's papers and the handwriting of Mr. Templeton are identical. And he thirsts for vengeance. And then the curtain came down on the second of two decidedly strong acts. But there was a great falling off in the third, which will certainly have to be reconstructed if "The Begum's Diamonds" is to be a success. It was true enough that Mrs. Brudnell had had an intrigue with Templeton, but she had passed herself off as a widow, and had herself sold the diamonds, substituting false ones. Seldom has so adroit an imbroglio been so inadroitly solved. Difficult it no doubt is to bring such a play to an effective end, but Mr. Hurst must face the difficulty or his labour will be in vain. Mr. Lewis Waller and Miss Florence West, Mr. Yorke Stephens and Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, played the leading parts admirably: Miss West especially made an advance upon anything she has hitherto done. The production as a whole deserves to be termed a striking success.

THE QUEEN AND THE CUT OF THE LADIES' DRESSES.

The Queen has intimated her intention of relaxing the strict rules about the cut of the dresses of ladies attending the Drawing-rooms, so far as the early spring functions are concerned, so that they will not be required to expose themselves, when half-naked, to the bleak air of a February day. Even, however, if a little more clothing is permitted, delicate women run a great risk in attending these early Drawing-rooms.—*Truth*

THE WHISTLER-STOTT INCIDENT.

According to the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Gazette*, the questions arising out of the "row" at an artists' club have been so far settled by Mr. Stott of Oldham, who admits having begun the *fracas* by insulting Mr. Whistler, sending in his resignation.

ACCIDENT IN A SOUTH WALES RAILWAY TUNNEL.

REPORTED LOSS OF SEVEN LIVES.

A terrible accident occurred last night in the tunnel now being cut on the Rhondda and Swansea Bay Railway, at Abergwynfi, the result of the catastrophe being, it is feared, the death of seven men. The line has been completed, with the exception of this particular portion of the work. Gangs of men were employed in the work, and the timbering was about to be taken down at the head of the tunnel in order to construct the brick arch necessary. Suddenly a large quantity of loose earth and rock crashed down upon the gang of workmen who were working for the tunnel contractors. Rescue parties were promptly formed, but many men were missing, and are supposed to be buried under the débris. It is feared that at least seven men have been killed.

"JACK THE RIPPER" IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

Another sensational report relative to "Jack the Ripper" was spread about Paris yesterday. The atrocious assassin of Whitechapel was temporarily supposed to have visited Algeria and Spain, and now, writes the *Telegraph* correspondent, he is alleged to be in Paris. At all events, it is certain that the police are at present looking for a man who has tried to murder four women in succession in the Rochechouart locality—a neighbourhood which resembles the East-end of London. It is said that the fellow went with an "unfortunate" to a room in a house in the Rue Manuel, and that there he threw her down and tried to choke her. The woman's cries were heard, however, by the landlord of the establishment, who came to the rescue, and was knocked down by the assailant as that worthy was making his escape. About a quarter of an hour afterwards the same person attacked another woman in a precisely similar manner in a house in the Rue des Martyrs, but was again obliged to take to flight before he had succeeded in strangling his victim. Two other women reported to the police that they had had narrow escapes from strangulation at the hands of a tall, fair-haired man, about thirty-five, who spoke French with a strong German accent.

THE MAXIM GUN PLAYS HAVOC AMONGST BLACK MEN.

According to a despatch from the West Coast of Africa an encounter took place recently just outside the Sulymah district, between a small British force and a party of warlike natives, belonging to a district not included in the protectorate, who had threatened to make a descent on the place. A party of eleven native police under an English officer, who went out against them took with them a Maxim gun. On their arrival near the country of the war boys the police found that a stockade had been built, and the Maxim gun was placed so as to command this erection. The war boys subsequently marched out to the attack, when the gun was put into operation. The effect was magical, as those of the natives who were not killed turned and fled, leaving the position in the hands of the police. It is said that 131 natives were killed, while it is understood that the British force suffered no loss.

LORD ROBERT CECIL.

Lord Robert Cecil, who was married yesterday, and who is called by his third Christian name because it is that which his father made so well known in the House of Commons, and which was borne by the first Earl of Salisbury, inherits (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) much of the Prime Minister's ability, and will at the next general election attempt to gain a seat for himself in Parliament. The first Earl of Salisbury came to power in the reign of James I., and ever since it has been the practice in the family that the eldest son should commemorate that monarch's favour by bearing the name of James. Every Marquis of Salisbury until the present has been so named, and the Prime Minister had an elder brother James, who died in 1865.

THIS DAY'S COURSING.

THE KEMPTON PARK GREAT CHAMPION MEETING.

THE KEMPTON PARK GREAT CHAMPION STAKES, for 64 all ages, at £10 10s. each (£490 added by the Company) : winner £680, second £200, third £50 ; fourth £50 ; four winners of three courses, £20 each, eight winners of two courses, £10 each.

FIRST ROUND.

Holmby beat Royal Saxon. 11 to 4 on Holmby, who raced up two lengths in front, and having best of fair trial had well won when puss escaped.
Miss Jessie II. beat Warden. 4 to 1 on Miss Jessie II. Miss Jessie II. led several lengths, and was superior at every point.
Marsden beat Old Wallace. 8 to 1 on Marsden. In a nice stretch Mr. Martin's dog led six lengths and beat his opponent pointless.
Wareham beat Special Business. 7 to 1 on Wareham. Here again the favourite led quite four lengths, and when the hare was killed he had well won.
Leazes Park beat Oswald III. 2 to 1 on Leazes Park, who led three lengths and finally won cleverly.
Barbican II. beat Tempter, one.
Winfarthing beat Countess of Winslow.
Miss Hotspur beat Dunosmon.
Huic Hollos beat Cloud of Snow.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS BETTER,—FOREIGN STOCKS DULL.—AMERICANS WEAK.—SMALL BUSINESS.

There is as yet no sign of a check to the downward movement in the value of money. The discount rate for three months' bank bills has now fallen to 2⅛ per cent., while in some cases this description of paper is negotiated at as low as 2¼ per cent. The quotation for short loans is nominally 1½ to 1¾ per cent. or almost anything the lender can obtain. The idea is now pretty generally entertained that the Bank of England directors will reduce the official minimum to 3 per cent. to-morrow, and it is chiefly owing to the growth of this opinion that the decline in open market rates has been so pronounced the last few days. There is also an expectation that a considerable sum in gold may be received from New York. Already £100,000 is announced as having been shipped for Europe, and it is hoped that further amounts will follow. At the same time there is less apprehension with regard to shipments for South America.

There is little increase in the number of transactions on the Stock Exchange, and the movement of prices is again of small importance. The speculation is on a very limited scale, except in the South African Gold market, where there is still a fair amount of activity, while investment business is very quiet. Consols and other Home Government Funds are neglected, and are practically unaltered, while in the Home Railway market the chief interest for the moment is centred in Great Eastern and the Deferred stocks of the Southern lines. The former continue to be bought, but the latter have been rather offered to secure profits after yesterday's advance. Foreign Government bonds are dull, some sales having been made of Spanish Four per Cents. South American currency issues are weak on the continued rise in the premium on gold at Buenos Ayres. American Railroads have given way, though only to the extent of ¼ to ½. Illinois Central shares continue to be offered on the dividend announcement, and Wabash descriptions are especially weak. Grand Trunk stocks are dull, while Mexican Railway issues are practically unaltered. Spanish Copper Mines are still weak, but South African gold shares show somewhat of a recoveery.

The Halfpenny Letter Company has had an unfortunate experience. At the outset the idea of an envelope and letter combined as an advertising medium was thought to be as good as a gold mine, but it now appears that the patent is almost worthless, as by a slight variation in the shape of the envelope any one can enter the field as a competitor. The advertisers who were ready to give their orders for millions of the new letters, have strangely held back, and very few issues have been made. The main thing that the directors have done has been to pay over to the vendors £6,500 in cash and £12,500 in fully-paid shares. What equivalent the shareholders have for that expenditure it would be difficult to say, and as the climax of the recriminations indulged in for months past between the directors and Mr. Hertz, action is to be taken, on the strength of counsel's opinion, to compel the syndicate, of which Mr. Hertz is the spokesman, to hand over the ten million advertisements which they contracted to deliver and pay damages for the loss the company has sustained up to the present time. Rather than enter upon litigation the shareholders would have evidently preferred to liquidate, and let the "valuable patents" go, had it not been that the vendors held so many fully-paid up shares. The result of liquidation would be a further call on the shareholders, which would put £7,000 into the pockets of the syndicate.

An official announcement from the secretary of the Stock Exchange states that Mr. William R. Hewitt has been expelled. On inquiry we learn that this action has been taken by the committee because of a violation of Rule 57, which forbids members of the Stock Exchange transacting speculative business for employés. In this case the employé was a clerk in the office of a firm of stockbrokers, and hence the severity of the punishment.

The Flour Trust, or as it is named, "The North Eastern Millers (Limited)" are endeavouring to raise their capital by means of a "private and confidential" prospectus. The capital is £1,500,000, and the profits are estimated at 16 per cent., a return of which those practically acquainted with milling are more than doubtful.

Walkers, Parker, and Co. (Limited), lead and shot manufacturers and desilverisers, is a new company, formed out of a very old business carried on under the same name. The total capital is to be £850,000, but only £550,000 of this is offered for subscription. All the ordinary capital of £300,000 is taken by the vendor, under special restrictions as to voting power, &c. Of the balance £200,000 is in £10 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares, and £350,000 in Four and a Half per Cent. Mortgage Debentures.

The list of applications for shares in the Gas, Water, and General Investment Trust, Limited, will be opened to-day, and close on or before Thursday, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M.

The second batch of letters of allotment and regret to applicants for shares in the Wolverand Klerksdorp, the Notre Dame des Victoires (Transvaal) Gold Mining Company have been posted.

TRAFFICS.—*Increases* : Midland Railway, £9,361 ; North Eastern, £7,991 ; Metropolitan, £425 ; District, £210 : Great Eastern, £2,231 ; Lancashire and Yorkshire, £3,541 ; Eastern and Midland, £93 ; Sheffield, £1,449.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—The market opened quiet with fair demand. Sales probably 10,000. Prices on the spot barely steady. Futures fully two points down. January, 32 : March-April April-May, 29.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved* : Great Eastern ⅜, Sheffield Deferred, ¼, North Western, Midland, and North Eastern ⅛. *Receded* : Brighton Deferred and South Eastern Deferred ¼.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced* : Turkish Defence ¼. *Declined* : Buenos Ayres Cedulas "1," Argentine Hard Dollars, and Treasury ½ each, Spanish Four per Cents. 5-16, and Italian ⅜.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Fallen* : Illinois Central and Atlantic First Mortgage ⅛, Wabash Mortgage ½, the Preference ¼, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Union Pacific shares ⅜, Erie shares ⅜, the Second Mortgage ¼, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, Northern Pacific Preference, Philadelphia and Reading shares and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼, Central Pacific shares, Louisville and Nashville, and Norfolk and Western Preference ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher* : Mexican Ordinary and Varna Obligations ⅛. *Lower* : Grand Trunk First, Second, and Third Preferences ⅛ each.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved* : Primitiva Nitrate ¼, and Imperial Ottoman Bank 1-16. *Receded* : Suez Canal ¼, Rio Tinto ⅛, and Mason and Barry 1-16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Brighton A.....	137⅜	⅜	London and West.	69 70
Consols	100	⅛	Chatham(Ordinary)	24¾	5	London Joint Stock	40 1
New Consols(2¾)	93⅛	⅛	Do. Preference..	109	½	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43¾ 4½
Reduced 3 p. c. ..	100⅛	1	North Western	174½	6	Stand. Bk. S. Africa	52½ 3½
Local Loan Stock..	105¼	¾	South Western	144	6	**MINES.**	
New 2½ per Cent	95½	6	Manchester & Shef.	70	2	Indian Consolidated	5/16 7/16
India 3½ per Cent.	107½	8	Do. A	37	¼	Mysore shares	4½ ⅜
Do. 4½ p. c. Ru.	70¾	½	Met. Consolidated .	74¾	5¼	Oregums	1¾ 2
Egyptian Guar. ..	101¼	2¼	Do. Land Stock	69½	70½	Cape Copper	5⅝ ⅜
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	112	½	Do. District ..	53½	¼	Namaqua	3 ⅛
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	103¾	¼	Midland	137⅛	8½	Mason and Barry..	9⅛ ⅜
BirminghamCrp.St	111	12	North British Pref.	76⅜	⅜	Rio Tinto	23⅛ ⅜
Liverpool	112	15	Do. Def.	54¾	8	Montana £1 shares	2 1/16 3/16
FOREIGN STOCKS.			North Eastern	163½	¼	Debeers new shares	17⅛ ⅛xd
Argentine 6 p. c. ..	102	4	North Stafford	110½	17½	S. African Exp.Co.	16¼ 17¼
Do. Hard Dols..	66⅝	7⅛	South Eastern	135	5	**TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES**	
Do. Treasury ..	84½	6⅛	Do. Deferred....	103	¾	Anglo-American ..	80 1
Austrian Gold	92	4	**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**			Do. Pref.....	84 5
Do. Silver	70	70	Canada Pacific	63¼	½	Brazilian Submarine	13¾ ⅝xd
Brazilian 1875	101½	2½	Cen. Pacific Share	6⅝	7¼	Direct Unit. State	10 ⅝xd
B. Ayres 6 p. c.....	101	5	Chic. Mil. and St. Pl.	66½	⅜	Eastern	12⅝ ¾xd
Do. Cedulas 5	58¾	9¼	Denver & R. Grande	15⅞	17¼	Ditto Extension..	12¾ 13 xd
Chilian 4½ p. c. 1895	104	4	Do. Pref.....	45	⅝	United Telephone	14¾ ⅝
Costa Rica A.....	91½	2½	Illinois Shares	116½	17½	Globe Teleg. Trust	7 ¼
Do. B	83	90	Lake Shore	104½	¾xd	**TRAMWAYS, ETC.**	
Egypt. State Dom	101¼	¾	Ohio & Mississippi	22	½	London Gen. Om..	200 10
Do. Unified	83¾	⅞	Louis. and Nash..	55⅛	⅜	London Street	13 14
Do. Preference..	102⅜	5⅛	Mex. Cen. Bonds..	70¼	1¼	London Tramway..	14 15 xd
Do. Daira Sanieh	79¾	80	Miss. Kan. & Texas	15½	14	North Metropolitan	17½ 18½
French 3 p. c. Knts.	81½	2¼	N. Y. Cen. Shares	111	⅝xd	**WATERWORKS.**	
Do. 4½ p. c. Knts.	103¼	¾	New York Ontario	15⅞	15⅞	Chelsea Waterworks	258 63
Greek 5 p. c. 1881..	87	8	Erie Shares	2¼	9	East London	202 5
Hung. Gold Rentes	84	¼	Do. Sec. Mort....	104½	6	Grand Junction ..	121 5
Italian	94½	¼	Norfolk & West. Pref	82⅞	3½	Kent	277 82
Mexican Converted	39½	¼	N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	34⅜	⅜	Lambeth	285 8
Peruvian 5 p. c. '72	14⅝	⅜	North Pacific Pref.	61¾	⅜	New River, New..	300 60
Do. 6 p. c.	16⅝	⅜	Pennsylvania Sh..	55	¾	Shrwk & Vauxhall	167 74
Portuguese	65⅞	4½	Phil. & Read. Sh..	24⅛	⅜	W. Middlesex	264 9
Russian 1873	101¼	2	Union Pacific Shares	64⅜	6	**GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT**	
Spanish 4 p. c.	75 1/16	3/16	Wabash Preference	25⅝	6	Gaslight & Coke A	261 5
Turkish 1854	100	2	Do. Gen. Mort..	40	1	Imp. Continental ..	210 14
Group 1	27	½	Grand Trunk Ord	10¼	⅜	South Metropolitan	302 7
Group 2	15⅝	⅛	Do. First Pref..	67½	¾	Brush Elect.(£4pd)	3¾ 4¼
Group 4	1b 1/16	3/16	Do. Second Pref.	47¼	½	**MISCELLANEOUS.**	
4½ p. c. 1871....	84½	5	Do. Third Pref..	25⅜	⅜	Allsopp	8¾ ⅝
5 p. c. Defence ..	86¼	7¼	Do. Guaranteed .	72⅝	⅜	Guinness and Co...	310 15
5 p. c. Priority ..	84	6	Mexican Ordinary	40¾	⅜	Hotchkiss	13⅞ 11⅝
Uruguay Unified ..	71¾	2¼	Do. First Pref.	11⅝	⅜	Bryant and May ..	13¼ ⅜
Virginia Funded ..	41½	2¼	Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	6¾	¼	Spratt's Patents ..	10¼ ⅜
U.S. 4½ p. c.....	110	12	Lombardo-Venetian	8⅞	9⅛	Liverpool Nitrate..	28¼ 9⅜
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Varna 3 per cent..	8⅛	⅜	Primitiva Nitrate..	35 ⅜
Caledonian.....	117⅞	⅝	Nitrate Railway ..	26½	¾xd	Salt Union Shares	3½ ⅛pm
Great Eastern	70¾	½	**BANKS.**			P. and O. Steam ..	65 8
Great Northern....	119	20	Alliance Bank	14	⅛	Royal Mail Steam	64 7
Ditto A	103	4	City Bank	20	1 xd	Nat. Discount Co..	11½ 12
Great Western	151¼	2	Consolidated Bank	8	⅛	Hudson's Bay	19½ ⅜
Hull and Barnsley	34	½	Imperial Ottoman	11¾	⅜	Suez Canal.....	87½ 8
Lanc. and York....	117	13	London and County	89½	90½	S. & W. Ind. Dock	19 21
Brighton(Ordinary)	145	8	Union of London..	40½	1½	London and St. K.	41 5

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above :—

Bell's Asbestos.....	18¼	¼	Wemmers	13¼	⅜
Tarapaca Bank	4¾	5¼pm	Langlaagtes	6⅝	⅞
Tarapaca Water	14½	15	Jubilee	5¼	⅜
Jumper's Gold	15¼	⅜	San Jorge.....	9	¼pm
Spes Bona	5	⅜	Pahang Corporation	5⅜	⅜pm
			Simmer and Jack	10⅜	⅛

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

Mr. Chamberlain will probably come to town next week. He is to preside on Saturday at the gathering of the Harborne Institute to be addressed by "our only General," but he is anxious to introduce his wife to London society, and with that purpose is arranging a series of brilliant gatherings and dinners, to which the most notable politicians and men high up in the world of literature and art will, I hear, be invited. Mrs. Chamberlain, too, will hold a number of fashionable "at homes," and be the presiding genius at a variety of social "functions." I expect she will make an exceedingly popular hostess.

***

The photographic artists of the Midland capital have prevailed upon the American bride to favour them with a sitting, and a couple of portraits of Mrs. Chamberlain in one of the shop windows are just now the cynosure of neighbouring eyes. Both are three-quarter-length pictures, and the fair subject is dressed in a tailor-made costume. But the curious spectator and desirous purchaser must look and not touch, for these counterfeit presentments of the new mistress of Highbury are copyright, and not for sale. In this connection it is interesting that during five days of last week more than 37,000 people went to view Mrs. Chamberlain's wedding presents. How great the passion of curiosity!

***

I remember once sitting next to the late Dr. Hueffer, the musical critic of the *Times*, at dinner, and the conversation turned on cremation. I said I knew Mr. Eassie (himself dead now), who was Sir Henry Thompson's lieutenant in the cremationist ranks. "I wish you would send me his address," said Dr. Hueffer. "I hate the idea of a coffin, and should much like to be reduced to ashes." I sent the address, but I see that the dead Doctor is to be buried to-morrow, and not cremated.

***

I was surprised to see yesterday in what a hurry the primroses are to get out along the South Eastern Railway line. No sooner had we passed South Croydon than they began to appear here and there in sheltered places, and at the Betchworth station there was quite a little crop of them, and among them stood one dark velvet polyanthus, which would not be behind its brethren. But none of them looked as if it had, what the gardeners called, "opened happily." At Dorking the daisies were out. Only they were such "greenery-yellowy," sun-forsaken daisies that I could not but wish them all back into the lawns for at least another month.

***

A South Shields correspondent writes: "It may interest yourself and a number of your readers, especially members of the Savage Club, to learn that Mr. Aaron Watson, late member of the editorial staff of the London *Echo*, has been elected a member of the Northumberland County Council by the burgesses of Tynemouth."

***

The Hon. Gerald Lascelles has addressed a letter to the commoners of the New Forest, in which he points out the opportunity there is for developing the fine native breed of ponies. The demand for good ponies is practically unlimited, both for driving and for the game of polo. He says that for animals of 13.2 to 14 hands, that have good action, or will play polo well, prices of from £60 up to even £100 are being frequently given, while £40 to £50 are common prices. Good New Forest ponies are admirably suited to both of the purposes named.

***

It is understood that it was on the recommendation of the Rev. Dr. Dale, who recently made a tour of the colonies, that the Rev. Frederick Hastings, of Tolmer's-square Congregational Church, has accepted the pastorate of the North Adelaide Congregational Church, in succession to the late Rev. Samuel Hebditch. Mr. Hastings is a well-known contributor to the *Leisure Hour* and the *Sunday at Home*.

***

"Colonial circles in London were deeply moved," writes a correspondent, "by the cable message announcing the decease of Mr. Francis Henty, the last of the four famous Henty brothers who sixty years ago emigrated from Sussex, and became the first white settlers on the soil that is now known as the flourishing colony of Victoria. All the brothers subsequently attained the wealth and prosperity that were the legitimate reward of their pluck and perseverance. Francis Henty must have been about eighty-three years of age. No man was more highly esteemed throughout Victoria. Had Francis Henty slaughtered some thousands of Soudanese he would have had an obituary notice of a column or two in the *Times* and the other morning journals, but as he was only the quiet and unobtrusive founder of our greatest Antipodean dependency they apparently consider his career not worth a comment."

***

Ilma de Murska, "the Hungarian Nightingale," who died in such abject poverty and misery in Munich last week, created a *furore* by her singing in the colonies some years ago. The profits of her colonial tour were estimated at £20,000. A concert she gave for the benefit of the Melbourne charities realized nearly £1,000. She married a young and clever Australian pianist named Anderson, but he died before the honeymoon was over.

***

Dr. John Rae asks me to contradict a paragraph about him published the other day. "The truth is," he says, "that I never even saw Mr. Simpson, with whom you associate me in Arctic exploration; in fact, Simpson's travels in the North came to a very sad end seven years before the first of my five Arctic expeditions commenced. There was one point of similarity about Mr. Simpson and myself—namely, that if we 'did try to sledge it overland somewhere' we did so to some purpose, for before little more than half our Arctic work was accomplished our discoveries were considered of so much importance that each of us was awarded the highest honour that any explorer can obtain—namely, the Founder's gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society. Mr. Simpson's companion in the North was Mr. Dease, both of the Hudson's Bay Company; and it was probably the expedition of these gentlemen that the eldest brother of your correspondent's venerable grandfather—or great-grandfather, was it?—saw 'go off.'"

***

Dr. Rae also requests me to deny that he ever said that "the young fellows" among the volunteers "get knocked up directly." On the contrary, Dr. Rae "says with pride that he never knew one of his fine young comrades in the crack corps to which he has the honour to belong fall out of line in the toughest day's work." From which it appears that Dr. Rae is more charitable to "the young fellows" than "old fellows" sometimes are.

A FAREWELL GIFT TO MRS. PHELPS.

After attending Lord Robert Cecil's marriage reception at Hill-street, Berkeley-square yesterday, the Marchioness of Salisbury and the Countess of Rosebery drove to Lowndes-square and informally presented to Mrs. Phelps, the wife of the American Minister, a bracelet in gold and diamonds. The bracelet is set with eleven choice brilliants of large size mounted as a half-hoop, and bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Mrs. Phelps on her leaving England as a token of affectionate regard from some of her English friends. January 22, 1889." Mrs. Phelps was also presented with a vellum scroll, upon which were engrossed the names of the ladies who had joined in the presentation. The gift was selected by Lady Salisbury and Lady Rosebery.

A BIG ETCHING.

Mr. Mortimer Menpes's long-expected drypoint plate after Franz Hals's celebrated picture at Haarlem, "Banquet of the Officers of the Arquebusiers of St. Andrews," will be on view at Messrs. Dowdeswell's on and after Saturday, the 26th instant. It contains twelve figures, and is the largest drypoint ever executed.

POISONOUS GASES IN THE FOOT-WARMER.

Two people having died from the noxious gas emanating from the fuel known as *charbon de Paris*, employed in warming the Parisian cabs, the Sanitary Council has declared the Prefect of Police should issue a decree prohibiting the use for foot-warmers of any fuel throwing off gases of any kind, or, if that fuel be used, a pipe conveying such gases outside the vehicle should be adapted to the foot-warmer.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE PEERLESS PATTI SAYS GOOD-BYE.

10,000 INSIDE AND HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

Last night the Albert Hall was again packed by a wonderful audience, which must have numbered at least 10,000. The other night (writes our impressionable young man) I heard the divine songstress from a stall. Last night I made my way to the artistes' room, and heard the concert from the queer little baize-lined passage down which you see the singers disappear into the depths below. It was very amusing, I can assure you, to watch the entrances and the exits at such close quarters.

TWO LITTLE WEE DOGS.

When Mdme. Patti was singing, her maid stood at the door with little Richi, a tiny woogowow terrier, which was presented to the great prima donna by the President of the South American Republic. Richi is little and quiet, with a light blue ribbon tied round his neck. When Lady Hallé (Norman-Néruda) was fiddling, her maid appeared at the door with *her* little wee dog, a fluffy, woolly little terrier, also with a light blue ribbon round his little neck. The artists cannot be very comfortable, for there is only one common room for them all, and a gas-heated passage with a couple of tables and chairs, which is used as a rendezvous for friends and singers.

MADAME PATTI'S RECEPTION.

When I went in, Miss Gomez, in black, was sitting alone in melancholy silence, until Madame Patti came tripping to her as fast as her long trailing train would allow and began to chat with her. Then she rushed off with the handsome and moustachioed Nicolini, through the glass doors, across the stone passage and into a special Patti room, in which were a red stuff couch and a table covered with bouquets and flowers.

Madame Patti sat on a couch, and a string of pretty women came up and shook hands with her, and many very hearty kisses I saw (and heard) during the ten minutes that I was there. "Lucky so far," said the prima donna, alluding to the fact that even in the morning she had not *quite* made up her mind about singing. "Lucky so far." She then showed me a lovely bouquet of lilies of the valley which Lady Londesborough had just sent her, with many regrets that she was going. Lord De Grey came to pay his respects, and I thought the room would never empty. Then I had about eighty seconds, by Mr. Hall's stop-watch, for a chat, which took the following form.

EIGHTY SECONDS BY MR. HALL'S STOP-WATCH.

"Then you have given up your proposed holiday in Monte Carlo?"
"Yes; I shall very much enjoy a rest at home, sweet home."
"Home, sweet home being Craig-y-nos."
"Ah, yes; I am never so well as when rambling among the Welsh hills."
"When, then, do you sail for South America?"
"We leave Bordeaux on the 4th of March."
"You will pass through London on your way?"
"Yes, I shall go by way of London and Paris."
"And you will sing at *one* more concert, madame?"
"Do you think any one will care to hear me again?"
"Can you doubt it? Why, I am told that hundreds of people were turned away to-night."

A NECKLACE WORTH £8,000.

"Well, we shall see. Perhaps Mr. Harrison will be tired of giving concerts with poor little me." I turned to Mr. Harrison, and judged by the smile on his face that *he* would never be tired of giving concerts if Adelina Patti took part in them. Then Mdme. Patti showed me the beautiful Orders which she was wearing, and I gazed on the magnificent diamond necklace, which is the finest in the world, and is worth £8,000. "Hush!" said M. Nicolini, and I went back to my coign on the platform with Mr. Harrison. As for the concert, it was a great success. Mdme. Patti sang as encores "Home, Sweet Home," and "Coming through the Rye," and I thought the plaudits would bring down the roof about our ears when she bade us all good-bye. Mr. Ganz could scarcely keep order, and I think Patti trotted up the steps six times.

THE RUGBY OF METHODISM.

THE OLD LEYSIAN UNION CONVERSAZIONE.

The prominent and wealthy families in Wesleyan Methodism, both in London and the provinces, were well represented at the annual conversazione of the Old Leysian Union, held last night at Princes' Hall, Piccadilly. It is twelve years since what may be termed the Rugby of Methodism was established at Cambridge, "for the purpose," to quote the statement of the governing body, "of affording to the youth of Methodist families the opportunity of a high-class public school education, free from the special bias of the larger public schools." The president, the ex-president, and the secretary of the Wesleyan Conference are ex-officio governors of the school, and the pupils attend the Wesleyan ministry; but there is, however, nothing exclusive or sectarian in the management of the institution. The aim of Dr. W. F. Moulton and his numerous colleagues of the teaching staff "is to unite a thorough secular education with the cultivation of the widest Christian sympathies." The school has long ago attained a first-class reputation. The successful gathering at Princes' Hall last night is the fifth held under the auspices of the Old Leysian Union. It was attended by some three or four hundred friends of the school. Old Leysians and their younger friends largely made up the gathering; but among those who thronged the brightly decorated hall were a number of gentlemen prominent and active in the Wesleyan connection. They included Mr. Isaac Holden, M.P., Sir George Hayter Chubb, Dr. Moulton, head-master of the school, Mr. John Beauchamp, vice-chairman of the governing body; Mr. Samuel Bridgett, of Bristol; Mr. A. McArthur, M.P., Mr. W. A. McArthur, M.P., Mr. P. W. Bunting, the Rev. Hugh P. Hughes, Mr. Clarence Smith (ex-Sheriff of London), the Rev. J. B. Stevenson (ex-President of the General Australasian Conference), the Rev. D. J. Waller (secretary of the Conference), Mr. J. H. Anderson, Mr. H. Claude Hamilton (hon. secretary of the Union), the Rev. J. Walford Green, the Rev. R. W. Allen (of the Wesleyan Army and Navy Mission), and the Rev. George Kenyon. The guests began to arrive at eight o'clock and the gathering was continued until about half-past eleven. There was good music in the large hall during the whole of the time. About nine o'clock, when all the guests had arrived and the large hall was thronged, it presented an exceptionally pretty appearance from the gallery. Here and there might be seen a matron in sombre dress; but most of the ladies were in brighter evening costumes. Conversation and music, promenading, and the little gatherings in the tea room were the only attractions, but they were sufficient to make up an exceedingly pleasant evening.

STANLEY AND EMIN'S FLAGS AT KHARTOUM.

THE MESSENGER STICKS TO HIS STORY.

The man who arrived at Suakin a short time ago, bringing a letter from the prisoners at Khartoum, states that Ali Saad, with twenty-five thousand men, and Mohamed Khair, with ten thousand, were to leave Khartoum at the end of December for Dongola. The Khalifa, according to this story, intends to make a final and determined attack on Egypt. Abou Gurgeh had left Khartoum, with two hundred men, for Suakin, travelling viâ Kassala, and collecting men *en route*. The messenger sticks to his assertion that Emin Pasha and Mr. Stanley are prisoners on the Upper Nile, declaring that he saw their flags and baggage at Khartoum.

THE WANDERER'S DOOM.

BY CARMEN SYLVA, QUEEN OF ROUMANIA.

Thou art returned as from the grave. The places
That knew thee years ago no more forever
Shall know thee. Here enlinked thou canst be never,
Who art like some far leaf that hither chases.

Tho' people knew thee once, there are no traces
Of recognition now—as when some river
Doth change its bed and banks, its bridges sever,
Till drifted sand its former course effaces.

Who was a boy with thee is now, moreover,
All white with age. He is a man, whose birth
Was recent then, nor knows nor can discover

Who thou mayst be. A hero, man of worth,
He guides the ship of state. But thou a rover
Art still—art still a stranger on the earth.—*N. Y. Independent*.

REYNARD KILLED IN THE VILLAGE INN.

A run with the Albrighton hounds yesterday terminated in a sensational and exciting manner at Kinver, Staffordshire. Three foxes were started during the day, and the third became so hard pressed that it dashed into the village, and took refuge in the Vine Inn. The hounds followed in full cry, swept madly into the inn, and killed Reynard in the kitchen, amid great noise and excitement.

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untampered with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SIR SAUL SAMUEL.

"The climate of Australia," said Sir Saul Samuel, the Agent-General for New South Wales, to one of our reporters yesterday afternoon, "is especially favourable to the breeding of blood horses, and also to all saddle and light harness stock, and every large town throughout the colony has its racecourse. To give you some idea of the degree to which the breeding of blood stock has been brought, I need only refer you to the list of entries for the Second Foal Stakes for the Spring Meeting of 1890 at Randwick. You will see there are 190 entries, which goes to show that there must be a large interest in thoroughbred breeding in the colony."

"Who are the principal breeders, Sir Saul?"

"Some of the largest are the Hon. John Eales, Mr. W. J. Dangar, the brothers George and John Lee, Mr. F. Reynolds, Mr. Andrew Town, Mr. William Long, and the Hon. James White, who I understand purposes to bring over to England one of his horses to compete in the Derby."

"Are the Australian horses fast then?"

"Yes, indeed, they have for some years reached a speed equal to that of any English horses, and have equalled English time, moreover their endurance is wonderful. You know for many years we used to export a great number of our horses to India, where they are called 'Walers,' and were much prized by the Indian cavalry for their powers of endurance and weight carrying. Their endurance did not exceed that of the Arabs, which of course are celebrated for that quality, but for weight-carrying they are superior. The officers of the Indian regiments used to send special messengers to Australia to purchase these horses. But for some reason there are not so many go to India now as formerly."

"What about carriage and draught horses, Sir Saul?"

"We have some very fine carriage horses, good in form and in quality. For draught I cannot say much. A large number of Clydesdales have been imported into the colony for breeding, but they are considered rather too heavy. There are no mules as yet employed in the colony, but very likely they will come to them in time. The endurance of Australian horses is their great quality; in times of drought, and on long journeys they will go quite fresh on nothing but the ordinary herbage of the country, without either hay or corn."

The total number of horses in the colony, according to latest computation, was 361,663, of which 105,982 were draught, 100,114 light-harness, 135,439 ordinary saddle, and 20,028 thoroughbreds. In the year 1887 a total of 62,000 were ready for export market.

A NEW RELIGIOUS "PROGRAMME."

A little monthly paper has just made its first appearance, under the title of the *Reformer*. The editor is the Rev. G. Pascal, M.A., of the London French Mission, who announces as his immediate aim:—"1st. To select and gather together the gems of truth which have been preached and taught by the master minds of all ages, and handed down to us by the religious genius of every clime, casting aside all the evident interpolations of the blind teachers of the past. 2nd. To compose a form of worship acceptable to our Creator. 3rd. To establish means of propagating that which our conscience and reason have led us to accept as the truth." Mr. Hood endeavours to define our "programme"—not our "creed"—and this programme affirms that liberal Christianity "is that form of religion which is taught by the prophets, and especially by the Prophet of Nazareth," and "it may be summed up in the two great Commandments of Christ."

AN INTERESTING EDITION OF JOHNSON'S "LIVES."

I saw the other day (says a writer in the *Birmingham Mail*) the set of "Johnson's Lives of the Poets," presented to the Birmingham Reference Library by a gentleman into whose possession they had descended from Mr. E. Hector, who received them direct from the old philosopher himself. These volumes, as may be imagined, are preserved amongst the most precious archives of the Reference Library, and although scores of people would no doubt look with interest on such a relic, you are shown them almost as a favour. The fourth volume contains on the fly-leaf, written in ink long since embrowned by time, the words, "A tribute of friendship from ye author." Not at all such writing as one would expect, not round, heavy, and bold; the hand is light and small, more like that of a lady than of a heavy-handed, middle-aged man. Hector, it will be remembered, was a doctor who had been at school with Johnson, and afterwards settled as a surgeon in Birmingham. Johnson used often to come to see him, and one day called a stupid servant at the door a blockhead—"a term," the artless Boswell notes, "which I never remember to have heard applied to a woman before."

A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE STORY.

The following is quoted by *Unity* from the *Journal of Women's Work*:—"A newsboy took the Sixth Avenue elevated railroad cars at Park-place, New York, at noon on Thanksgiving Day, and sliding into one of the cross seats fell asleep. At Grand-street two young women got on and took seats opposite to the lad. His feet were bare and his hat had fallen off. Presently the young girl leaned over and placed her muff under the little fellow's dirty cheek. An old gentleman in the next seat smiled at the act, and without saying anything, held out a quarter with a nod toward the boy. The girl hesitated a moment, and then reached for it. The next man just as silently offered a dime, a woman across the aisle held out some pennies, and before she knew it, the girl with flaming cheeks had taken money from every passenger in that end of the car. She quietly slid the amount into the sleeping lad's pocket, removed the muff gently from under his head without rousing him, and got off at Twenty-third street, including all the passengers in a pretty little inclination of the head that seemed full of thanks and a common secret."

Six female barbers ply the razor in Brooklyn.

They are making cigarette paper in Japan out of radishes and carrots.

Prince Bismarck's famous dog, known all over the world as the "Reichshund," has just died at Friedrichsruhe.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie gave a number of paintings by artists of position as Christmas presents.

P. T. Barnum still intends to build a large museum in New York as a monument to his name and fame.

Lord Loughborough, son and heir of the Earl of Rosslyn, is dangerously ill.

At Crawshaw Booth, near Rawtenstall, a lad, named Hacking, died yesterday from the effects of injuries received in a football match on Saturday.

The police caught no fewer than 15,319 stray dogs in London during the past year, and conveyed them to the Home at Battersea.

A National Association of medical women, for the United States, has been formed, and one of the chief aims of that association is to investigate the vital questions of marriage, motherhood, and the relationship of the sexes.

The death is announced of Mr. Oliver Ditson, who from being errand boy in a book shop raised himself to the position of one of the most prominent music publishers in the United States.

When the conscripts of the Danish army were up for four weeks last year the Administration calculated for a demand of 17,000 bottles of brandy, but only 1,500 bottles were consumed.

Mrs. Kendal has written to an American manager, stating that she will not visit the United States next season if she is not allowed to bring an English company with her.

A rapid increase in the number of cases of lead poisoning in the townships surrounding Bradford is causing considerable alarm. The cases at present under treatment number something like a hundred. Insufficient flushing of mains is supposed to be the cause.

A well-known American, James Babcock, who will forfeit £100,000 left him by an uncle, in case he does not marry within five years, has received two offers of marriage by cable from Nottingham. He says he will submit all applicants to a competitive examination.

At a meeting of the Wirrall (Cheshire) Farmers' Club yesterday, it was stated that during the last year 12,570 sparrows had been killed through the instrumentality of the society, for which they had paid £17 8s., or at the rate of 4½d. per dozen. Sparrows, it was stated, had during the last four years been slaughtered at the rate of ten thousand a year.

Deciding that the justices of the Borough of South Shields were wrong in supposing that they had unlimited discretion to grant or refuse an off spirit licence, Mr. Baron Huddleston and Mr. Justice Wills yesterday made absolute a rule for a mandamus to direct the justices in question to hear an application for a licence.

"SUGAR, EFFERVESCING SYRUPS, STIMULANTS."—Experience shows that sugar, effervescing syrups, mild ales, Port wine, and dark Sherries, sweet Champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light wines, and gin or old whisky, largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. Eno's Fruit Salt is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the power of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

TWO VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

FROM recent issues of the St. John's (Newfoundland) papers, just received, we gather that the dangerous state of things foreshadowed by the Rev. Mr. Darby in the communication which he sent to the *Pall Mall Gazette* a few weeks ago seems to be rapidly approaching realization. The trouble all arises out of M. Goblet's intimation to the Senate that his Government would suppress English lobster factories on the French shore of Newfoundland. The receipt of the cablegrams containing his speech at St. John's at once created a profound sensation in the colony, and the excitement has since considerably widened. A comforting view of the case is put forward by the official organ of the Legislature, the St. John's *Evening Mercury*, which, early in this year, made the following remarks in its editorial columns:—"It is satisfactory to find that the threatened suppression of our lobster factories is to be accomplished by negotiations with the British—a quiet and peaceable way. Now, we venture to predict that the British Government, holding, as all Imperial Governments have done, that the French have no territorial rights, having expressly renounced them in the Treaty of Utrecht; and no *exclusive* fishery rights, only the liberty of 'taking and drying fish;' while British subjects are not excluded by those treaties from prosecuting any industry there unless it 'interrupts' French fishing in actual operation—holding such interpretation of the treaties, the Government of England will never consent to the closing of our lobster factories. It is merely a flourish, seemingly, on the part of the French Minister, to satisfy the fishing interests, and will only lead to more fruitless negotiations. Our people need be under no apprehensions about their factories. England will not comply with the unreasonable demand of the French Government. The colony will strenuously oppose such an invasion of their rights. It is also satisfactory to find that 'the French fishermen do not now require Newfoundland bait.' If this be true, then our Bait Act has done them no injury, and they have no cause of offence, and no ground for retaliation. We are quite satisfied with the results of our Bait Act; and we are glad to find that in protecting our own fishing interests we have not injured our good friends the French. But why this hostile move about the lobster factories? We admit that matters between us and the French are at present somewhat critical, and we are in hopes that the present demand of the French may rouse the attention of the English people to the whole question with a view to its satisfactory settlement. These old treaties are the greatest hindrance to the progress of the colony, and should be revised." This reassuring tone, however, fails to find an echo in the *Evening Telegram*; dubbing the article from which the above is an extract "More of the Organ's Twaddle," it proceeds:—

"If we are to accept the article in last evening's issue of the Government organ as an index to the policy of Premier Thorburn, we may reasonably assume that very little will be done by our local Legislature in the coming Session to effect a removal of present grievances. Obviously both the Premier and the Attorney-General will be entirely guided by instructions from Downing-street—will do as they are told by the Imperial authorities, regardless of the people's wishes. From this we can only infer that—unless the people of Newfoundland make up their minds to oppose further aggression, with physical force if necessary—France will carry her point in the present instance, as she has carried all her other points in the past. Already Messrs. Murphy, Andrews, and other lobster packers have been compelled by the French to remove their factories, and now we have a general order that all must go. The outrage on Messrs. Murphy and Andrews occurred last spring, and, although it was strongly condemned at the time by the local press and the public generally, yet the Imperial Government has, so far, taken no action whatever in the matter—not even thought it worth their while to inquire into the circumstances of the case. We have reason to believe that the Imperial authorities will never do anything to put a stop to French aggression on this coast unless they are forced into action. At the Colonial Office the sentiment seems to be—'Oh, we don't want to quarrel with France about the Newfoundland fisheries;' and so French warships on this station are allowed to do pretty much as they please. A few years ago, while some of our people were quietly pursuing their avocation at St. John Islands, a French ship of war came along and ordered them away, and, to expedite their departure, sent boats and towed them out to sea. We could cite other cases where property has been destroyed and personal violence used by the French without the slightest provocation from our people. Such outrages never cause the slightest friction between officers of the English and French warships in these waters, for the simple reason that the English, in obedience to instructions from 'home,' always manage to be 'somewhere else' when the French are 'demonstrating.' In one instance, among the many we could call to mind, several Newfoundland crews were ordered by a French naval officer to leave a harbour in the midst of the fishing season. Not many days after this occurrence, the captain of the English war vessel cruising on that part of the coast was spoken to about the matter. He promised to make inquiry, but failed to do so. At any rate, the aggrieved parties never again heard from him."

THE COW, THE DOCTOR, AND THE POSTMAN.

MORE ORIGINAL ESSAYS BY JUVENILE HANDS.

BEFORE we supplement our recent article on "English as she is wrote—in Schools" with a few more extracts from Mr. Barker's entertaining contribution to *Longman's Magazine*, it may be worth while to note two very "crooked answers" made by children of larger growth. Asked to define a triangle (according to Euclid), a promising pupil-teacher replied as follows:—"A triangle may best be defined as the familiar square, only the former has *three* corners or angles. Therefore it is not a square. Q.E.D." Another pupil-teacher (a young lady aged sixteen) gave the following original answer to the English history question: "What is a civil war? Give a brief account of the causes which led to hostilities between Charles I. and his Parliament":—"A civil war, if I recollect rightly, is one in which the military are unnecessarily and punctiliously civil, or polite, often raising their helmets to each other before engaging in deadly combat. I cannot answer the second part of the question, although I have read it. I presume I did not make notes upon it."

"HOW WOULD YOUR MOTHER LIKE YOU TO BE CALLED TRESPASS?"

We have already referred to an essay on "The Cow," by Tom, the son of a cats' meat man, and to the triumphant conclusion to which he arrived that cream is obtained from cows which are all white. Here are a few more extracts from the exercise on "The Cow":—

The cow is a noble quadrerped, though not so noble as the horse, much less the roaring lion. It has four short legs, a big head for its size, and a thick body. Its back legs are bent, and there's two big bones sticking out just above. Its tail is more noble than the donkey's, but nothin to cum up to that of the racehorse. The cow gives us milk, and niced beef, and shoolether. How thankful should children be to this tame quadrerped. The reason why beef is so dear, is that cows cost so much, and the earth is gettin full of people. I allways have beef to my dinner on Sundays; on other days bread and dripping or bread and lard, sometimes treacle. Mother says that if I'm hungry on my rounds, I can eat a bit of cat's meat if it doesn't smell, but I mustnt eat the liver, she says. How thankful ought we to be to the cow for nice hot beef. Pertaters grows; they are not on the cow. The four things what you sees under the cow's belly are what the milk comes through. How thankful should we be. The cow makes milk from grass. God teaches the cow how to do it. A cow's feet is split in two like sheeps; they are called hooves. Little cows are called carves. Carves are the stupidist of all tame quadrerpeds, except pigs and donkeys. When you drive a carf, never prick it behind, but push it gently with your flat hand. Men are crewel to carves coz they cant draw milk from them. You can genly find mushrooms in cows' fields, but you mustnt go in if there's a board up. How would your mothers like you to be called Trespass?

PAUL DOMBEY.—A NEW EDITION.

The essay on "The Doctor," which we quote *in extenso*, was written by a little boy of twelve, who died a week or two afterwards of brain fever—a victim to educational over-pressure. It is the case of little Paul Dombey over again: indeed, the childish effusion reads almost like a page from Charles Dickens:—

Being a doctor is a very good trade. Doctors have most always niced black wiskers at the side, and are tall men. They are also very fierce-looking, but they are very useful. Doctors are men who never walk, except from a carriage to a house door. Doctors are skinny men, with black eyes and coats. Doctors bring babies to good little boys' houses. I was very good and he brought my mother ours. It is a little girl and it is called Agnes. The doctor has seen me three times for the purpose, cuz I have headaches. My mother looks at me and crys when he's gone. I never tells mother I have headaches, except it hurts me very much. I love my mother. I wish my head was same as other boyses. Yesday I arskt Webster if he ever felt dizzy, and he said no. All boys I ask says no. What the doctor gives me makes me feel worser. But mother likes me to take it, so I don't mind. I wish I was a man, but I'd rather be a woman like mother. Doctors havn't niced houses. There is bottles all round and no washin. Doctors havnt loud voices like men you hears in the street, but their eyes are brighter. I am not so frightened of doctors as of perlice. When I'm in bed I can't sometimes go to sleep. I can say my money tables best in bed. I dreamed one nite that the doctor came upstairs all in the dark, and took me out of bed, and gave me to a perlice to bury. But I woke up just afore he buried me, and my mother was akissin me and cryin. Mother says doctors can cure nearly all things, and that they are kind men. Headaches is not dangerous.

"NEVER BE CRUEL TO POSTMEN."

The first sentence of the subjoined essay on "The Postman" shows a lamentable ignorance of life; but there is great shrewdness in the remark that "postmen always knock so as to waken babies." Great kindness, moreover, is exhibited in the injunction not to be cruel to postmen. Here is the exercise as given by Mr. Barker:—

Nobody could be happy in the world except for the useful gentleman what we call a postman. For how would you no whether those arnts and uncles of yours who live right acrost the fields and rivers was dead if the gentleman did not bring a henvelop with black all round? You would think they are still alive, and you'd keep on all writing to them. That is why postmen are allis little thin men without beards cuz they have to keep on walking quick all day. They are not dressed up so fine as soldiers cuz they havnt to go and fight acrost the sea. You never see postmen fight, not even with their fists, cuz they havn't got no time with all those letters to take round. I don't think postmen dare even fight boys, cuz when me and some more boys was a looking at a postman unlocking a piller box and one of the boys pushed his head in the hole and we all run away, he wouldnt even run after us, but only told a polleeceman when he came round the corner. And when he came away from the polleeceman he was frightened of walking our way past us, but jumped on a tramway and shammed not to see us. Postmen allis nocks so as to waken babies, and then they tries to look as if they didnt no as baby was behind the door. If the postman doesn't bring your letters you can summons him, that's why they're so frightened. Two or three postmen come together without letters at Christmas, and they ask your mothers for a Christmas box. My mother gev them a penny to share amongst them, but some didn't. Many boys become postmen cuz they think it is a good trade. I don't think they get good dinners same as men who hasn't to dress up. My father has a lot of meat and bread, and he keeps on a eatin. Postmen allis black their boots, cuz they are frightened of being summonsed. They are very frightened men, and won't hurt you whatever you do. Never be cruel to them, for they have to take care of their clothes more than you, and are not so big as they would like. I once seed a postman not dressed up, and he was smokin a pipe, and he put it away when he seed me and the other boys. But we seed him though; and some of the boys called out after him, "You'll go and get summonsed for smokin yer father's pipe, you will," but he wouldnt turn round, and he puffed the terbacca out again as soon as he got further on. This is all I no about postmen, except they are very clean men most any time you like to look.

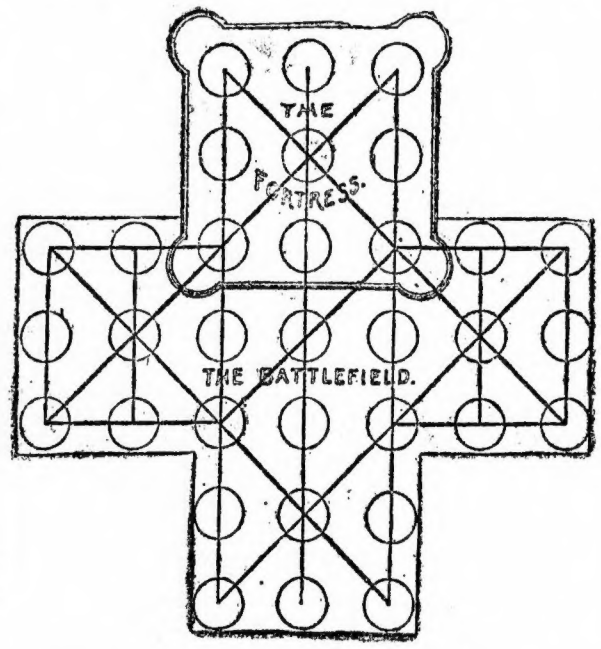
The February number of *Longman's Magazine* is something to look forward to. The development of Mr. Besant's new novel, "The Bell of St. Paul's," promises to repay the most careful study, and Mr. Barker is to contribute a second paper of "Studies of Elementary School Life."

A BATTLE GAME.

Here is a new game, which comes from the *New York World*. Although the originator of the game has adopted military names, he says the defenders of the "fortress" may be called "monopolists" and those outside the "common people." As the game progresses the players will soon find that force of numbers alone cannot accomplish everything while a small minority have so many privileges which are not possessed by the "common people." It will become apparent that the only hope to win the victory is for the people to keep well together, to be organized, and not allow themselves to be cut off individually.

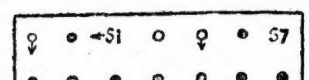
Almost any of our readers can draw the plan of campaign by enlarging the accompanying diagram to the size of an ordinary chess-board. A pen and ink will do, but those who have water-colours can use them with advantage, afterwards varnishing the board, if they see fit. The "men" can be represented by chessmen, draughts (checkers), counters, or coins. As in similar games, two persons only can play this game.

The upper part of the cross, enclosed in heavy lines and containing nine circles, is known as the "fortress" or "fortification." It is defended by two



men, called "sharpshooters." The remainder of the cross is the "battle-field, occupied by the attacking army of twenty-four "common soldiers," one on each circle.

The "sharpshooters" can occupy any of the nine circles within the fortress at the beginning of the game. They can move in any direction along the lines, backward, forward, or sidewise, in any part of the fortress, or on the battle-field. They can "take" any one of the attacking army that is left unsupported, by "jumping" over the individual on the next circle to the vacant circle behind, at the side, or in front of the "soldier." Those who have played chess or draughts will understand this. If half a dozen or more "soldiers" are unsupported, they can be taken at one "move" by a "sharpshooter."



HOW TO JUMP THE PIECES.

The "sharpshooter" is on S1 and follows the route of the arrows to S7; he thus "kills" seven of the "common soldiers," represented by black dots, at one move.

The "sharpshooter" himself cannot be "taken." The "common soldiers," to win victory, must invest the fortress, or, if possible, shut the sharpshooters therein so that they cannot move. The common soldiers can move sidewise if in so doing they go towards the fortress, but cannot move backward.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

THE MINERAL OIL COMBINATION.

As we stated the other day, the Scotch and American oil producers have extended the agreement entered into a year ago for another term. In the main the new agreement is similar to the old, and it is to hold good till 1890 at least. A Scotch contemporary states that "as before, the minimum prices have been fixed at what is conceived to be a moderate level, so that consumers will have no reason to look upon the combination as one designed to bear heavily on them. All parties to the arrangement indeed are actuated by the proper desire to popularize, so to speak, the products of the trade, and the policy now assured will attain that object. A year ago, when the prices fixed on by the association for burning oil and scale were first heard of, black ruin was pictured as in store for those concerned. Instead of that the year has been a splendid one for the trade, as will be demonstrated when the annual balances are made up; for whereas in the spring of 1888 only three companies divided any money among their shareholders, this year not more than two probably will appear in the 'black list.' And should present counsels maintain, the position will be even better a year hence." While the Scotch companies have thus a more favourable outlook, the certificates of the Standard Oil Trust of America have declined in value during the past six months. The competition of Russian oil is telling, and the effect would be still greater if pipe lines were laid down from Baku to Batoum, as the present means of transport by railway is both slow and costly. The American combination also finds it impossible to refine the oil received from the wells in Ohio, and it is used therefore as a fuel instead of an illuminant, so that it is not nearly so valuable. The capital of the Standard Oil Trust is eighteen millions sterling.

NEW WHITE STAR LINERS.

Much is expected from the *Teutonic*, just launched, and her sister ship, the *Majestic*, now building in Belfast for the White Star line by Messrs. Harland and Wolff. The length of these ships will be 582 ft., constituting them the longest vessels afloat; breadth, 57 ft. 6 in.; depth, 39 ft. 4 in.; with a gross tonnage of nearly 10,000 tons. They are being built of Siemens Martin steel, and will each be propelled by two independent sets of triple expansion engines constructed by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, driving twin propellers with manganese bronze blades. In form and construction of hull they will possess all the distinctive beauty of outline and strength which characterized their predecessors the *Oceanic*, *Adriatic*, *Britannic*, *Germanic*, &c., with the addition that, while they are as minutely subdivided by athwartship bulkheads, they are also constructed with a longitudinal bulkhead running fore and aft throughout the greater portion of their length, giving additional rigidity and strength to their structure, and greatly increasing the security of the ships in the event of collision. Three large taunt pole masts entirely without yards take the place of the familiar four masts with full equipment of square canvas, which did such good service in the earlier ships, the application of twin screws rendering the larger amount of sail power superfluous. These vessels are not intended to carry an excessive number of saloon passengers. Their limit for that class will be 300, and provision will be made for all this number to dine at one time. There will also be accommodation for 150 second cabin passengers, and about 750 steerage. The change in the location of the saloon from the stern of the ship over the screw to a place somewhat forward of the centre, which was inaugurated by the White Star fleet in 1868, was productive of greatly increased comfort, and has since been very generally adopted. In the *Teutonic* and *Majestic* a further effort has been made, and the saloon and sleeping accommodation have been placed in the very middle of the ship, both as regards length and depth, where there is the minimum of movement. The hurricane or promenade deck will be 245 feet long, with a clear width of 18 feet on each side of the deck houses, and will be free of all obstruction, the boats being placed on an awning-deck on top of this again, which will serve as a permanent shelter in place of the canvas now used for that purpose. Everything that upholstery and art can do to secure comfort and beauty is done. The smoke-room, for instance, is to be furnished with comfortably upholstered couches. The walls will be covered with richly gilt embossed leather, the design being a careful reproduction of one of the best patterns of the old Flemish "Cuir repoussé." Panels in the sides of the room will be filled with oil paintings representing shipping from some of its most picturesque aspects, ships of war, old and new, dating from the gaily decorated vessels of the Venetian Republic and the other great naval powers of the Mediterranean in the Middle Ages. Other spaces will be filled with shallow niches, each holding a figure in high relief carved in pear wood, after Donatello. The ceiling will follow an old English plaster pattern, in quaint variously shaped panels, with modelled rosettes at intervals. Shutters of ornamental glass will be arranged to obscure the windows of the room at night, and so on. Even the second-class passengers are to enjoy something of this luxury. The state rooms are to be in no way inferior to the old-fashioned first-class accommodation, the dining saloon is on the upper deck with a smoke-room above, a promenade deck is set apart for their own use, and also baths and lavatories. The arrangements for steerage passengers have also not been overlooked. In accordance with an agreement with the Admiralty, the *Teutonic* and *Majestic* will be so arranged that twelve guns can be mounted on each ship forty-eight hours after arrival in port.

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Contributions are earnestly solicited towards the £20,000 required to complete the New Buildings, the first portion of which was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales in July last.

WILLIAM T. GRANT, Secretary.

FULLERTON AND SMITH. LAST WEEK.—MEETINGS NIGHTLY at Eight, in EXETER HALL. Band. Choir. 3,000 free seats. Bible Readings, Tuesday, Thursday, 3.30. Song service, Saturday. Special services, Sunday.

CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Promotion of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love. ITS ONLY RULE an honest endeavour to be loyal to the Spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, 20, St. Bride-street, E.C.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.—TO be LET UNFURNISHED, a small HOUSE, close to, and having a view of the sea, very sheltered position, rent £50.

A larger HOUSE in an elevated position with sea view, rent £80.

A large SHOP and HOUSE on the front line; first-class position for draper, milliner, &c.; rent £275.—Apply to Mr. A. NEVE, Solicitor, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

The LIST of SUBSCRIPTIONS will OPEN on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1889, and CLOSE on or before FRIDAY, the 25th day of January, 1889, for London, and on the following day for the Country.

Messrs. CHILD and CO., Bankers, 1, Fleet-street, London, and Messrs. BROWN, JANSON, and CO., Bankers, 32, Abchurch-lane, London, are authorized to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS for the undermentioned Debentures and Preference Shares of

WALKERS, PARKER, and CO. (LIMITED), Lead and Shot Manufacturers and Desilverizers.

CAPITAL £500,000, in

20,000 £6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £10 each ..... (These Shares are also preferential as to Capital.)	£200,000
30,000 Ordinary Shares of £10 each, all of which are taken by the Vendor.....	300,000
	£500,000
Also 3,500 Four and a Half per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures of £100 each, secured by a first charge upon the whole Undertaking of the Company ..	£350,000

The above Debentures and Preference Shares are now offered for Subscription, payable as follows:—

DEBENTURES.

£5	0 0	per cent. on Application.
10	0 0	,, Allotment.
25	0 0	,, 14th February.
60	0 0	,, 14th March.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

£1	0 0	on Application.
2	0 0	on Allotment.
2	0 0	on 14th February.
5	0 0	on 14th March.

Any of the instalments on the Debentures and Shares may be paid in advance, in which case interest at 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed. The Debentures will carry interest as from the 1st of January, 1889.

TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

F. G. Hilton Price, Esq. (Messrs. Child and Co.), 1, Fleet-street, London.
John Whitaker Cooper, Esq. (Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co.), 32, Abchurch-lane, London.
Mackworth B. Praed, Esq. (Messrs. Praeds and Co.), 189, Fleet-street, London.

DIRECTORS.

Vincent Bailey, Esq., Horsleyfields Works, Wolverhampton; 22, Bramham-gardens, S.W., London.
J. A. Carson, Esq. (Messrs. Walter Carson and Sons), London and Dublin.
J. W. Dale, Esq. (Messrs. Smiths and Gore), 16, Whitehall-place, London.
W. Wentworth Walker, Esq., J.P. (Messrs. T. W. and J. Walker), London and Wolverhampton.
John Wormald, Esq., 1, Fleet-street, E.C. (abroad at present, will join on his return), London.
*Edward Joshua Walker, Esq., Managing Director.
* Will join the Board after Allotment.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., 32, Abchurch-lane, London.
Messrs. Child and Co., 1, Fleet-street, London.
Bank of Liverpool (Limited), Heywood's Branch, 5, Brunswick-street, Liverpool.
The National Provincial Bank of England (Limited), Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Parr's Banking Company (Limited), Chester.

Subscriptions will be received by any of the above Bankers; also by Messrs. William Williams, Brown, and Co., Leeds, and all Branches of the National Provincial Bank of England (Limited), Parr's Banking Company (Limited), the Bank of Liverpool, and Messrs. Guinness, Mahon, and Co., 17, College-green, Dublin.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Marten and Christopherson, 5, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., London.
Messrs. Bourke, Sandys, and Co., 10, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C., London.
Messrs. Henry E. Rensburg and Co., 5, Dale-street, Liverpool.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Linklater, Hackwood, Addison, and Brown, 2, Bond-court, Walbrook, London.
Messrs. Haigh, Son, and Co., 11, Dale-street, Liverpool.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Chatteris, Nichols, and Atkins, 1, Queen Victoria-street, London.
Messrs. Harmood, Banner, and Son, 24, North John-street, Liverpool.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES (pro tem.).

Mr. J. Barrett-Lennard { 34, Old Broad-street, E.C...London. / 11, Dale-street, Liverpool.

The business of Messrs. Walkers, Parker, and Co., which has been acquired by the Company, was established in the last century, and has been successfully conducted for 111 years. It comprises the largest and most Important Lead Manufacturing Establishments in the world.

During the twelve months ending October 27, 1888, the total deliveries of the firm were as under:—

Pig Lead	3,348	tons
Milled Sheet Lead.....	18,563	,,
Patent Shot	3,287	,,
Lead Pipe.....	10,115	,,
Dry White Lead	3,594	,,
White Paint	5,983	,,
Red Lead	1,944	,,
Litharge.....	918	,,
Total	48,247	tons of

pig and manufactured Lead, in addition to 1,034,354 ounces of silver.

The manufactories of the Company are as under:—

1. The Elswick Lead Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne ..... Freehold
2. The Chester Lead Works, Chester.. Freehold
3. The Smelting Works, Dee Bank, Flintshire ..... Freehold
4. The Lambeth Lead Works, London Leasehold
5. The Lead Works and Wharf, Liverpool ..... Tenancies

The above premises and buildings have been valued jointly by Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis, Clark, and Co., Messrs. Walton and Lee, and Messrs. Smiths and Gore, and the plant, machinery, &c., have been valued by the two first-named Valuers, with Mr. Hy. Lawrence, of Durham. These valuations amount to £415,398, made up as follows:—

	Land and Building.	Plant and Machinery.	Total.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	£228,655	£24,963	£253,618
Chester	66,100	19,069	88,169
Dee Bank	31,960	12,334	44,294
Liverpool	—	2,619	2,619
Lambeth.....	21,000	9,698	30,698
			£415,398

(The Valuation can be seen at the Offices of the Company.)

The Assets acquired by the Company comprise, in addition to the above, the Goodwill of the business;

The stock-in-trade, consisting of ores, silver lead, manufactured lead, and lead in course of manufacture, and silver, as stated in the books of the firm of the 27th October, 1888, of the value of...	£215,330 18 4
The balance of book debts, on 27th October, 1888, together with the cash at Bankers'.....	£64,350 8 3
	£635,149 6 7

(The book debts are guaranteed by the Vendor under the Contract of Sale.)

The above Valuation was made, upon instructions of the Vendor, as a going concern, as between a willing seller and a willing purchaser, and the above figures include the Working Capital of the business, but do not include any value for goodwill.

The works and manufactories have been thoroughly maintained, and a quantity of valuable freehold land not required for the business purposes of the Company can be realized. The proceeds of such sales will be applied by the Directors either in permanently increasing the manufacturing capacity of the Company, or towards the purchase and extinction of Debentures. All purchases of Debentures will be made in the open market.

Very large profits have been made by the firm in the past, and, in addition, large amounts have been written off from time to time for repairs, depreciation of plant, &c.

The Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts of the firm have been submitted to Messrs. Chatteris, Nichols, and Atkins, chartered accountants, No. 1, Queen Victoria-street, London, who have obtained the advice of the three eminent Valuers above mentioned with reference to the proper amounts to be allowed for repairs, depreciation, &c., and have embodied the result in a Report, copy of which may be inspected at the Offices of the Company.

The business has for about seven years past been carried on under proceedings in Chancery between the partners. Notwithstanding this, it appears by the report of the Accountants that, after correcting the account for repairs, depreciation, &c., in accordance with the above advice, the business has during that period produced profits averaging upwards of £34,000 per annum; that during the period preceding this such profits were larger; and that for the year ending October 27, 1888, they amounted to £68,362. The business is capable of expansion under a more centralized and economical system of management, and it is believed that last year's results will be improved upon; but, even if only maintained, there would, after paying the interest on the Debentures and Preference Shares and providing for management of the Company, remain a surplus of about £25,000.

CONTRACTS.

The Vendor, Mr. Edward Joshua Walker (who will be Managing Director, at a salary and percentage of profits), entered into a Contract, dated the 20th June, 1888, for the purchase of the property, and also a Supplemental Contract, dated the 31st December, 1888. Both these Contracts are made between Alfred Osten Walker, Henry Walker, Philip Ainslie Walker, Horace Walker, Arthur Abney Walker, Frederick Adam Walker, Frederick John Walker, Ernest Abney Walker, and Edith Toogood, of the one part, and the Vendor of the other part, and have been sanctioned by the Court.

The Contract for sale to the Company is dated the 19th January, 1889, and is made between the Vendor of the one part, and John Barrett-Lennard, as Trustee for and on behalf of the Company, of the other part.

These Contracts, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, can be seen at the Offices of the Solicitors of the Company, as also the Forms of Debenture and Trust Deed.

The Vendor, who is the Promoter of the Company, has fixed the purchase price at £520,000 in cash, and 30,000 fully paid £10 Ordinary Shares. He has, during his negotiations for the purchase of the property and the formation of the Company, entered into other contracts in connection therewith, and with the expenses of forming and procuring the subscription of the capital of the Company, and subscribers for shares will be deemed to have waived their right to have any particulars of such contracts, whether under Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, or otherwise.

The Vendor pays all expenses, including brokerage, up to allotment.

In cases where no allotment is made, the deposits will be returned in full as soon as possible, and where the amount allotted is less than that subscribed for the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment due on allotment. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render the previous payments liable to forfeiture.

It is intended to make application for a quotation and settlement upon the London and Liverpool Stock Exchanges.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from any of the Bankers and Brokers of the Company, and Applications, together with Cheques for the Deposit, may be sent to any of the Bankers.

London, January 19, 1889.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE: 40, Threadneedle-street, London.
WEST-END OFFICE: 75, Cockspur-street, S.W.
EDINBURGH OFFICE: 23, St. Andrew-square.
DUNDEE OFFICE: 6, Panmure-street.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.—Australia, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Straits, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Persia, Aden, Paris, New York, San Francisco.

The Bank receives Deposits for three years at 5 per cent., also for shorter periods, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

THE DIRECTORS OF
THE IMPERIAL LIFE OFFICE,
1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
ESTABLISHED 1820.

Invite attention to their Special System of Assurances at VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS, securing

(1) A CAPITAL SUM INCREASED BY BONUSES on the attainment of any given age, with the option of receiving instead either a large PAID-UP ASSURANCE (if in good health) or a PENSION FOR LIFE; and
(2) PAYMENT OF THE CAPITAL FOR THE BENEFIT OF FAMILY OR RELATIVES in the event of Death before the age is attained.

Full Particulars on application.

JAS. CHISHOLM, Manager.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1836.
LONDON: 1, Moorgate-street, E.C.
ABERDEEN: 1, Union-terrace.

INCOME AND FUNDS (1887).

Fire Premiums £697,000 | Life Premiums £107,000
Interest..... £143,000
Accumulated Funds £3,171,000

AT HOME AND ABROAD. ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS Insured against by the RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON. Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman.

Annual Income, £240,000
Compensation already paid, £2,500,000.

Moderate Premiums—Favourable Conditions—New Concessions. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.

West-end Office—8, Grand Hotel Buildings, W.C.
Head Office—64, Cornhill, London, E.C.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

LAW UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, 126, CHANCERY-LANE.
Fire, Life, Mortgages, Reversions.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE, 27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN. Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid. Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,692.
CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

Established 1868
THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY,
20, BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£30 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.

DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.

For particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. H. ROCKE.

MONARCH INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY. Established 1867.

Total advances made exceed £1,385,685.

DEPOSITS received at 3½ and 4 per cent., subject to arrangement as to withdrawal.

DIVIDENDS paid half-yearly through the post.

For forms of application apply to
W. H. MAWERS, Secretary.

Offices: 23, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS in LANDED or FUNDED PROPERTY or other securities and annuities PURCHASED, or loans or annuities thereon granted by the EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (LIMITED), 10, LANCASTER-PLACE, WATERLOO-BRIDGE, STRAND, Established 1835. Capital, £500,000. Interest on Loans may be capitalized.

F. S. CLAYTON } Joint
C. H. CLAYTON } Secretaries.

BUSINESS INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.) DEPOSITS received in amounts of £10 and upwards, withdrawable at one month's notice at 4 per cent. interest.

WM. CURTIS THOMSON, Secretary,
23, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.

BOVRIL | The most Perfect Form of CONCENTRATED NOURISHMENT
AT PRESENT KNOWN.
IT IS FOUND NECESSARY TO CAUTION THE PUBLIC AGAINST IMITATIONS.

MILNERS' SAFES.
28, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, E.C.

SHORTHAND. Metropolitan School, Ld., 27, Chancery-lane. Business men, note—Shorthand acquired here in odd spare hours. Inspect (free) our list of vacancies. We can place any number of gentlemanly youths and young men in the City. Country orders received. A chartered accountant gives practical training in book-keeping. Prospectus post free.

THROAT AND COUGH.

SORENESS and DRYNESS, TICKLING and IRRITATION, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing.

Sold in Boxes 7½d., and Tins 1s. 1½d., labelled "JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

DR DUNBAR'S ALKARAM —or, ANTI-CATARRH SMELLING BOTTLE—the only cure for Hay-fever and Colds by Inhalation. Of all Chemists, 2s. 9d. a bottle. Recommended by the first Physicians and the Medical Papers.

ALKARAM.

PARIS.—SHORTEST CHEAPEST ROUTE.
VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, AND ROUEN.

Cheap Express Service Weekdays and Sundays. From Victoria 7.50 P.M., and London Bridge 8.0 P.M. Fares—Single, 34s. 7d., 25s. 7d., 18s. 7d.; Return, 58s. 3d., 42s. 3d., 33s. 3d.

Powerful Paddle Steamers, with excellent Cabins, &c. Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—
Tourists' Tickets are issued enabling the holder to visit
All the principal places of interest.

FOR full particulars see Time Books and Handbills, to be obtained at Victoria, London Bridge, or any other Station, and at the following Branch Offices, where tickets may also be obtained:—West-end General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; Hays' Agency, Cornhill; and Cook's Ludgate-circus Office.

(By Order) A. SARLE,
Secretary and General Manager.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.

The following Steamships belonging to the ORIENT AND PACIFIC COMPANIES leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct, with her Majesty's Mails, taking passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
ORMUZ.....	6,116	.. 8,500	.. Feb. 1.
CUZCO	3,918	.. 4,000	.. Feb. 15.
ORIENT	5,386	.. 6,000	.. Mar. 1.
LUSITANIA ..	3,845	.. 4,000	.. March 15.
OROYA	6,181	.. 7,000	.. March 29
ORIZABA.....	6,184	.. 7,000	.. April 12.

The steamers will call at Colombo until further notice
Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.

Fares from £17 17s. to £70:—Cheap Return Tickets
Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

STEAM, LONDON TO AUSTRALIA, viâ Teneriffe and Cape of Good Hope. THE ABERDEEN LINE. s.s. *ABERDEEN*, 3,616 tons, will leave the Royal Albert Docks on February 23 for MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY, taking passengers for all AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND PORTS. The accommodation for first and third class passengers is very superior, and an experienced surgeon will be carried. Fares from 14 guineas. For freight or passage apply to GEO. THOMPSON and Co., 24, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

A Wonderful Medicine.
BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Prepared only, and Sold Wholesale, by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—This cooling Ointment, perseveringly rubbed upon the skin, is the most reliable remedy for overcoming all diseases of the throat and chest. Quinsy, relaxed tonsils, sore throat, swollen glands, ordinary catarrh, and bronchitis may be arrested as soon as discovered, and every symptom banished, by Holloway's simple and effective treatment, which allays in an incredibly short time the distressing fever and teasing cough.

TOWLE'S PENNYROYAL AND STEEL PILLS for FEMALES quickly correct all irregularities, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex. Boxes 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. Sent on receipt of 15 or 34 stamps by the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln.

NOTICE.—Have you a Cough? OWERIDGE'S LUNG TONIC will CURE it. Have you a Cold? A dose at bedtime will remove it

"For seven weeks I was in extreme danger. I had quite lost my voice, and my cough, accompanied by great pain, was excessive. The first medical advice and all else that could be thought of was without avail. As a last resource, I obtained a bottle of your Lung Tonic, which made a difference directly, and in a few days I was completely restored.—M. LAWSON, Moxon-street, Hull."

Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, Hull. Sold in bottles by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

KEATING'S LOZENGES.

Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.

Sold in Tins, 13½d. each.

WARRINGTON LODGE, Warwick-road, Maida-vale, W.—PRIVATE HOSPITAL for LADIES. For terms, &c., write to the Secretary and Superintendent Mrs. MCDONALD.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

3 LINES..... 1/-
3 INSERTIONS..... 2/6
Beyond 3 Lines 4d. per Line per Insertion.

NOTE.—Each line averages about Seven words.

These advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the *Pall Mall Budget*, the Weekly Edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

SITUATIONS.

TO EAST INDIA AGENTS and others.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN (23), with 6½ years' City experience, SEEKS a RE-ENGAGEMENT. First-class references.—Address A. P., 8, East India-avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

APARTMENTS to be LET.

BRIGHTON.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, facing sea, and lawns. Good cooking and attendance.—Address, Miss MATTHEWS, 42, Brunswick-terrace.

BOURNEMOUTH. — To LET, in private house, DRAWING-ROOM and BEDROOM. No children. Terms moderate.—GARRARD, St. John's-wood-road.

FLAT, WELL FURNISHED and moderate.—Author or professional man would find it convenient.—Apply to Housekeeper, 11, Milborne-grove, Gilston-road, South Kensington.

PORTLAND MANSIONS, Castle-street, W.—An excellent BACHELOR'S FLAT to LET, well FURNISHED, consisting of two rooms and every convenience. Rent 35s. a week.—Apply to FRANK GILES and Co., Kensington.

HOUSES, &c., to be LET or SOLD.

KENSINGTON.—A small FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET for three months in an old-fashioned Kensington square, with a good outlook. Immediate occupation. Double sitting-room, four bedrooms, and the usual offices. Terms, three guineas per week.—Apply to Occupier, 34, Edwardes-square, Kensington, W.

EDUCATIONAL.

ELOCUTION effectively TAUGHT by EDWIN DREW, editor, Monthly ELOCUTIONIST; Author of Six Elocutionary Works, 1s. 2d. each. College, 124, Gower-street.

HEALTH RESORT for YOUNG LADIES, with EDUCATION, in a mansion standing in extensive grounds, in a most bracing part of Norfolk, near the sea. Terms, including thorough English, music, French, painting, £75 per annum. Special hygienic exercises for delicate girls.—Principal, Brandiston Hall, Norwich.

MEMORY.—LOISETTE'S SYSTEM. "A most invigorating physiological exercise."—Dr. Albert Carter. "Of great advantage to a strong memory, incalculable aid to a weak one."—Rev. Dr. Buckley. "Able to give the gist of any book after reading it once."—Rev. J. M. Macdonald, M.A. "Easily acquired and very interesting."—Rev. S. Bell, M.A. Prospectus post free.—A. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford-street, London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARLTON CLUB.—Greatly disappointed not seeing you. Very glad to receive your note. Must see you soon. Am fighting hard for my rights. Write fully, telling me all that has taken place. How many years is it since last meeting? Letter addressed correctly. Quite safe. Will destroy all correspondence. Find safe address.

COLONIES.—Excellent homes ready for the present season for Pupils on good stock and grain farms, estates, fruit farms, and ranches in Canada, United States, and Tasmania.—For pamphlet, &c., apply FORD, RATHBONE, and Co., 21, Finsbury-pavement, London.

BAGATELLE.—Mahogany, eight-foot folder, by Cremer. Indiarubber cushions Balls, cues, marker, 55s.—72, Medway-road, Old Ford, London.

PARTNER WANTED to invest from £300 to £500 in a Newspaper and Publishing Business in the South of England. Good concern. Full particulars in confidence to "Partner," care of Clarke, Son, and Platt, 85, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

STAMPS! STAMPS!!—PALMER'S BAZAAR. See Bric-à-Brac, 1d. Buy, sell, and exchange with Palmer, who agitated Parliament to pass an Act to stop forged stamps. Cheapest house. The best price given for collections. Opinions given on stamps gratis. 500 stamps, all different, 6s. Stamps sent on approval.—J. W. PALMER, 281, Strand, London.

COLLECTIONS OF STAMPS WANTED.—BENNETT and CO., 49, Booksellers'-row, Strand, W.C., give the best prices for collections, old preferred. Stamps bought in large or small quantities; single rarities purchased. Best prices given.

£20—TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING. Write to-day for Illustrated Guide, post-free. How to open respectably from £20 to £1,000. "TOBACCONISTS' OUTFITTING CO.," 11, Beech-st., E.C.—Manager, HENRY MYERS.

WASHING.—ARGYLE LAUNDRY WORKS, Springvale, West Kensington Park, W., is the only laundry in London in which the water by a patent process is made quite soft, and thus no chemicals require to be used. Linen sent home perfectly aired.

Printed and Published by RICHARD LAMBERT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—WEDNESDAY, January 23, 1889.